BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1818. [NUMBER 1350.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 24th day of June, 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, Tuesday next, the 14th instant, being a Hindoo Holy-day (Assady Ekadushy Sood) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on that day.

J. BEST,
Sub Treasurer.

GENERAL TREASURY,
11th July 1818.

WOOLER & CO.

HAVE received per the Bombay Merchant their annual supply of commissioned WATCHES from *McCabe*, which are now exposed for sale at their Warehouse, consisting of Gold double bottomed engine turned Hunting Watches, Horizontal escapements, seconds, stops, Jewelled in 4 holes with maintaining power to go while winding.

Silver ditto.....ditto.
Silver ditto with vertical seconds, Stops, Brass Balances &c. &c.

ALSO

Eight Day spring Table Clocks in solid Black Pedestal Cases with steel chains &c.

Bombay 11th July 1818.

For Liverpool direct,

TO SAIL

BY THE PRESENT SPRING,

ON OR ABOUT THE 19TH INST.

THE SHIP

WELLINGTON,

GEORGE LYONS

COMMANDER,

HAS ROOM FOR PASSENGERS,

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

CAPTAIN LYONS,

AT

Hormarjee Bomanjee's Office.

Bombay 10th July 1818.

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm & Co.

LONDON PARTICULAR

MADEIRA WINE,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

George & Robert Blackburn & Co.

Per Pipe.....700 Rupees.
Per Hogshead.....375 ditto.
Per Quarter Cask.....200 ditto.

LONDON PARTICULAR

TENERIFFE,

FROM THE HOUSE OF

LITTLE & CO.

Per Pipe.....375 Rupees.
Per Hogshead.....200 ditto.
Per Quarter Cask.....125 ditto,

Bombay 11th July 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT,

THE 14TH AND 15TH INSTANT,

A SALE WILL BE HELD

AT

LOUGHLIN'S

AUCTION ROOMS,

AS USUAL.

Bombay 11th July 1818.

LOST.

A Promissory Note for Rupees 1029-2 signed by DAMA GOPALL, in favor of PANDORANG DALVIE; and a bill or account for Ambergris sold, also accepted by DAMA GOPALL for Rupees 459. Payment of the same has been stopped. Whoever may have found the same, is requested to send them to the COURIER OFFICE.

Bombay 10th July 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY next, the 17th instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET,

THE furniture and effects of the late Dr. CARNAGIE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Beds, Lamps, Wall-shades, Silver, Plated, Glass, China and Queens ware, &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold a Carriage and Horses with Harness, a Shigrampoo with Bullocks, some very superior London particular Madeira and other Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay 11th July 1818.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a few Horses per Ship Alexander.

Bombay 11th July 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the goods of JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. late of Bombay, in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on this Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been this day made for Letters of Administration in the above goods to be granted to MRS. WILLIAMS, the widow of the said deceased, Notice is hereby given that any person or persons having claims on the said JOHN WILLIAMS are requested to send the same without delay to the office of MR. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, in order that they may be examined and adjusted, and all persons indebted will be pleased forthwith to pay the amount due from them to MR. MORGAN, on account of the said Administratrix. Dated this 30th June 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of LIEUTENANT ROBERT VINCENT KENNETT, late in the Military Servic of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay July 4th 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon. the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of LIEUTENANT ROBERT ASHMEAD PRUEN BILLAMORE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay July 4th 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the goods of LUCY TOMKINS, formerly LUCY INGRAM, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS, of Bombay, Inhabitant, the husband of the said deceased, all persons having claims on the said Estate, or indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known to the Administrator. Dated this 10th July 1818.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last will and Testament, of COLONEL WILLIAM EAST C. B., late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to CAPTAIN GEORGE GRANT of the said Hon'ble Company's said Service, on the same Establishment, Brigade Major to the Guicawar's Subsidiary Force, and who is an Executor named in the said will; all persons having demands on the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested to send in the same forthwith for adjustment, with copies of their securities (if any), to MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO. of Bombay, the Agents of the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted to the said Estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment of their respective debts to the said Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. without delay.

Bombay 25th June 1818.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Going into the Post Office yesterday to enquire if there were any letters for me, I was directed by the Purvoe to an immense chest, which he said contained all "unclaimed letters". Looking over these, I found two from Europe, which by their dates must have arrived at Bombay last September in the Huddart; on examining further I discovered many Europe letters for different Ladies and Officers at Poona, Serroor, Jaulna &c. &c. some of which the Purvoe said had arrived by the last Ships, some before, and in fact there are so many, that he did not know when they came: the reason he assigned was our not having any Postmaster in

the Deccan to receive the Ship Postage, and by the late Post Office Regulations, no Europa letter can be delivered without the King's Postage being previously paid. Now, Mr. Editor, altho' I am fully aware, no representations of yours or mine will have any effect in totally remedying this intolerable grievance, yet by publishing this letter you will be able to inform the Officers at the above stations, that by appointing an Agent here to pay the King's Postage, they will get their letters regularly by the Tappal, otherwise they will lie here to all eternity. I will just give another hint, to be taken by those who will greatly accommodate a considerable body of men by paying attention to it; the Postmaster General at Madras, to remedy the inconvenience as much as in his power, of those Officers who labour under the same hardships, publishes *monthly* "a list of unclaimed letters laying in the Post Office". The utility of this is too obvious to render it necessary for me to say another word on the subject.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
AN OLD DECCAN OFFICER.

Bombay 10th July 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY C... JULY 1818.

By the Right ... in Council,

THE ... in Council, ... Captain and Lieute... jutant of the 1st Batta... ve Infantry, ... Officer com... Deccan, from the 1st of this month.

The following Re... ental appointment is ordered to take ... *Infantry.* ... Adjutant vice Hollis,—D... uly 1818.

Bomba... 18.

The Right ... n Council, ... is pleased to ... Portuguese Militia be dis... of the present month o...

The Gove... pleased to direct that a... Northern and Southern Co... forces under Command-... Prother, Kennedy, and ... arrison allowances from ...

The foll... dered to take place.

Portugu... Miguel Pereira, of the M... Lieutenant vice Joseph ... eased,—Date of rank ...

...ly 1818.

...ernor in Council, ...ed to promote ... sub-assistant Com... to the rank of Assistant Com...

...assistant Commissary Whitehill, ... the rank of Sub-assistant Com... Wilson,—Date of appointments ... 18.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,
JULY 11, 1818.

By the arrival of the Bombay Merchant, J. Clarkson, from England, after a fine run of only 93 days, we have received various sets of English journals down to the 26 March; the arrival of the Samarang, with overland accounts, had anticipated all the leading articles of European intelligence, but we have been enabled by the receipt of our files of papers to make copious miscellaneous extracts, which will be found in our subsequent columns. The length of these extracts precludes our giving any detailed report of the various interesting debates which have occurred during this session of Parliament. The principal topics which have occupied the attention of both houses, have been the conduct of the ministers and magistrates during the operation of the bill for the suspension of the habeas corpus act; and a bill of indemnity, brought in by ministers in consequence of the measures they had deemed it necessary to adopt. On every division of the houses, the ministers have had large majorities. The following is a short and imperfect summary of the parliamentary proceedings on this occasion; we shall in our future numbers select the most interesting debates for the gratification of our readers.

On the 2 Feb. Lord Sidmouth in the upper house, and on the 3d Feb. Lord Castlereagh in the lower house, presented papers from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, relating to the internal state of the country, in sealed green bags; which were subsequently ordered to be referred to secret committees.

On the 18th Lord A. Hamilton moved for the copy of the record respecting the state trials at Glasgow, which motion was opposed by ministers, and was lost on a division: for it 71, against 136 majority 65. On the 11th Feb. Mr. Fazakerley moved for an instruction to the secret committee to enquire and report what steps had been taken in respect of the persons employed as spies. After a warm debate, in which the motion was supported by Lord Milton, Mr. Bennet Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Tierney; and opposed by Mr. Bathurst, Mr. Wilberforce, the Solicitor general and Mr. Canning, this motion was also lost: the numbers being, Ayes 55 Noes 111 Majority 56.

In the upper house on the 16th Feb. the Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition from a respectable person at Manchester, who stated in the petition, that he was with others at Manchester in the constitutional act of voting a petition to the Prince Regent, when he observed a body of horse coming for the purpose of trampling on the rights of the people so assembled, and peaceably assembled. He was dragged from the meeting to prison, where he experienced hunger, and other hardships which he detailed. He was then conveyed, fastened to another man with an iron chain weighing 30 lb. to Cold bath fields' prison. There he remained to the 15th March, when he was examined by Lord Sidmouth, and re-committed on a charge of high treason. He was again removed to the goal for the country of Devon, where he was discharged on entering into recognizance to appear in the Court of King's Bench on the first day of term. He had been thus obliged to travel a considerable part of the country since the 31 January, without being furnished with the means of support, by His Majesty's government, which had caused him to be torn from his home and family. On his arrival in London he applied to Lord Ellenborough, in the Court of King's Bench, but could neither be brought to trial or discharged from his recognizance. The consequence was, he had been forced to contract debts he could not discharge. The petition concluded with praying that a bill of indemnity might not pass.

On the 19th February Lord Holland presented two petitions, similar to the above, from persons of the names of Knight and Mitchell.—The petitions having been read, the Earl of Carnarvon moved that the petitions be referred to the secret committee. This motion was opposed by Lord Sidmouth, and negatived without a division.

In the lower house, various petitions of a similar kind, were presented by Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham and Lord Folkestone; and a committee to examine into the truth of the allegations contained in the petitions, was moved for; this motion was also lost on the division; Ayes 58, Noes 167, Majority 109.

On the 23d February, the Duke of Montrose presented the report of the secret committee (which we have given in another part of our paper), & on the 25th February, he rose to present to the house, a bill founded on that report, the object of which was, to indemnify His Majesty's ministers and all other persons for any arrests made, or act done by them under the authority of an acts passed in the last session for suspending the habeas corpus act. The bill, after some observations, was read a first time. On the 27th, the Duke of Montrose moved the second reading, which was opposed; the Marquis of Landsdowne moving as an ameudment, to postpone the second reading for a fortnight. The amendment was lost. On the division for the second reading, the numbers were

Contents present	58,	Proxies	42	100
Not Contents	15,	Proxies	18	33
		Majority	67.	

The bill underwent some amendments on the 3d and 4th March, and was read a third time and passed on the 5th March.

In the lower house, the report of the secret committee, in substance the same as the report of the Lords' committee, was presented on the 27th February by Mr. Bathurst, and, after some observations by Mr. Tierney, who characterised the report as a jumble of nonsense, in which he was followed by Mr. Brougham, the report was ordered to be printed. On the 5th March, Mr. Phillips, after calling the attention of the house to the many petitions before it, from persons who had been imprisoned under the suspension act, concluded a long and able speech by moving, that the house, taking into consideration the two reports of the secret committees, and the petitions on the subject of imprisoning certain persons under the suspension act, would be of opinion, that a strict and serious inquiry on the subject of the employment of spies and informers was necessary.

This motion was likewise lost.—Ayes 69 Noes 162 Majority 93.

On the 9th March, the Attorney General moved the first reading of the indemnity bill, which gave rise to an animated discussion. The motion was carried by a large majority, For the motion 190—Against it 64—Majority 126. The second reading was fixed for the following day, when the numbers were Ayes 89 Noes 24 Majority 65 and the bill was ordered to be committed on the next day.

On the 11th a most animated debate ensued on the motion by the Attorney General for the order of the day for the house going into committee on the indemnity bill. On the division however the numbers were Ayes 238 Noes 65 Majority 173—The house then went into committee pro forma &c. and the bill was read a third time and has received the Royal Assent.

Lord Grantham has been appointed by the Prince Regent, His Majesty's Lieutenant for the county of Bedford in the room of the late Earl of Upper Ossory: in consequence of this appointment, the Duke of Bedford has resigned the vice Lord Lieutenancy, which he had held for some time, and a long letter on the subject from his Grace to Lord Grantham has been published.

The trustees of the British Museum have applied to Parliament for aid to enable them to purchase the late Dr. Burney's most valuable library. A committee had been ordered to examine into the subject and report to the house.

By letters from Tabriz, we learn that, according to the latest accounts from Constantinople, there was some apprehension of an approaching rupture between Turkey and Russia, in consequence of the Sublime Porte having refused to guarantee to the Servians their religion and laws; which guarantee had been peremptorily demanded by Russia. The Russian Ambassador, Count Stragonoff had broken off all further negociations with the Turkish court, until he should receive his imperial master's final instructions on the point at issue.

The relations between Russia and Persia continued on the same peaceable footing, and the survey of the frontiers, it was said, would commence this summer.

It was positively said that the Persian Government would send an Ambassador, Meerza Abul Hassan Khan, to England, early in the present year.

The winter had been uncommonly severe in Persia, the Thermometer at sunrise was frequently at 18° of Reaumeur.

By accounts from Chandore dated 30th June, we are informed that Trimbuckjee Danglia was seized by Capt. Swanston in the village of Aherigaum on the morning of the 29 June. We have been favored with the following particulars of this event. About noon of the 28th Capt. Briggs, our political agent in Chandeish, who was then at Mulliagaum, received information that Trimbuckjee was concealed in Aherigaum and had been there 11 days. Aherigaum is distant 50 miles from Mulliagaum, 14 miles from Wun, 23 from Chandore, 25 from Nassuck, and only 10 from Laussulgaum, at all of which places there were British troops. It was however considered that Trimbuckjee would be prepared against surprize from any movements to be made by our troops in his more immediate vicinity, and it was therefore resolved upon to detach Capt. Swanston with 800 auxiliary horse, immediately from Mulliagaum, to surround the village and secure Trimbuckjee, or at least those persons who had afforded him refuge. The plan completely succeeded. Capt. Swanston immediately marched, arrived at Chandore at 7 in the evening, and after halting an hour and a half to refresh his horses, moved forward on Aherigaum, which place he reached at day light on the 29th June, having performed a fatiguing march of 70 miles in 30 hours. Capt. Swanston had moved so rapidly on the village that he was enabled to surround it, force open the gates and take possession of the house in which Trimbuckjee Danglia was concealed, before he or any other person in the place was aware of Capt. Swanton's approach. Trimbuckjee had time to fly to the upper part of the house and conceal himself in some straw, but he was soon discovered and seized without resistance. Capt. Swanston then carried him, with his two wives and a servant whom he requested might be allowed to accompany him, to Chandore. From which place he will be sent under charge of Capt. Tweedy with 2 companies of the 1st 4th B. N. I. to Poona.

We are sorry to learn that considerable damage has been done to the shipping at the Cape of Good Hope by a violent gale on the 18th May. The following extract from a letter from Cape Town has been most kindly handed to us.

EXTRACT—CAPE TOWN 22D MAY 1818.

"We had on the 18th instant a very severe gale from the N. W. when every vessel in the Bay, upwards of 20, parted a cable, with the exception of one. 3 went on shore viz: Jane, Berridge; Rambler, Watts; and a Portuguese ship, Packet Reale, with about 170 slaves on board, out of which, about 130 were got safely on shore, the remainder perished, notwithstanding every exertion possible was made for their preservation.

The Portuguese ship has gone entirely to pieces, and neither of the other 2 will be got off"

The only article of any interest in the papers from the Sister Presidencies received last week, is the contradiction of the report of the recapture of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore by Cornet Smallpage.—The Calcutta papers come down to 18th June, Madras papers to 25th June and Ceylon Gazettes to 6th June.

The third sessions of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and admiralty sessions, will commence on Tuesday next before the Hon. Sir A. Anstruther and his associates.

We are informed there are only four or five bills of indictment at present preparing for the consideration of the Grand Jury.

A Society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels has been formed in England. The first meeting was held on the 6th Feb. at the Free masons' tavern, London, which was very numerously attended; the Archbishop of Canterbury being in the chair. His Grace having explained the objects of the meeting, the society proceeded to the election of its officers. The Duke of York is the Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury President; 25 Bishops and an equal number of peers and commoners, Vice presidents; the committee consists of thirty members of which two thirds are laymen. Upwards of 20000£ was subscribed at the first meeting. The following is the address of the society.

ADDRESS.

The want of Church Room, especially for the lower classes, in all the populous parishes which surround the city of London, and in many other parts of this kingdom, has been long felt and deplored; and the fearful consequences, thence resulting to the best interests of religion and order, are universally admitted.

Urged by these considerations a number of respectable individuals presented a memorial to the Noble Lord at the head of his Majesty's Councils, soliciting the attention of Government to the necessity of providing additional Church Room; and afterwards resolved to attempt the formation of a Society for promoting this good work.

As it was their duty in the first place to obtain the sanction of the heads both of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments, and as this could only be done by framing some fundamental Rules, and submitting them to the consideration of the persons whose approbation and patronage they solicited, much time unavoidably passed away, before their plan could be matured, and a Society arranged, which might claim the attention of the Nation at large.

Such a Society is now formed; but it comes forward at a moment when its utility may appear to be superseded by the prospect of more adequate and effectual relief being afforded by the Legislature of the Country. So far, however from such relief being likely to render the efforts

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

of the Society unnecessary, its promoters have the best reason to believe, that, in subserviency to any Parliamentary Enactments, its operation will prove highly beneficial in many cases, and in some, perhaps of the greatest urgency, essentially useful for the speedier attainment of the great object in view.

All, therefore, who feel that this great evil calls for redress, all who are justly alarmed at the dreadful consequences which must ensue, if the lower classes of the community continue to be deprived of the means of joining in the Public Worship of the Established Church, are earnestly entreated to give this Society their liberal and zealous support.

The Wellington, free trader, will seal for Liverpool on the 19th or 20th Instant, and letters to go by her will be received at the office of Messrs, Forbes and Co.

The quantity of rain which fell at Tannah in the month of June amounts to 33¼ inches, which is 10½ inches more than fell in Bombay in the same period. Tannah being situated between two ranges of mountains, it was natural to expect that rather more rain would fall there than in Bombay, but we did not anticipate so great a difference. We hope in future, through the kindness of our friends, to give a comparative statement of the fall of rain at the two places during the remainder of the monsoon.

An intelligent correspondent at Chandah has highly obliged us by his communication pointing out some inaccuracies in one of the accounts we gave of the assault of Chandah; and we have great satisfaction in publishing the following extracts from his letter, which give a more detailed statement of the operations of our gallant troops in that brilliant affair than has hitherto appeared.

"It is to be regretted that information communicated to you should in any respect be incorrect. This however, has been the case in one account of the assault of Chandah, which appears in your Paper of the 13th instant. The first account is upon the whole so correct, that it requires no remark. But the second is incorrect. Colonel H. Scott (who volunteered for this duty) commanded and led on the storming party to the summit of the breach. The right column of assault was composed as follows, 4 companies of Bengal grenadiers, a party of Bengal pioneers with ladders and tools, and the 1st Bat. 19th Bengal N. I. The left column consisted of 4 companies Madras flank Battalion, a party of Madras pioneers, and the 1st Bat. 1st Regt. Madras N. I. The two columns entered the breach together, but as the right only had scaling ladders, probably they were on the rampart a very short time before the left. The right column was commanded by Lieut. Col. Popham, B. N. I.; and the left by Captain Brook, M. N. I. As soon as the party above detailed ascended the breach and diverged to the right and left, Col. Scott at the head of the supporting party proceeded through the centre of the fort. The latter party was composed of the 1st Bat. 23d regt. B. N. I. the 1st Bat. 11th M. N. I. and the remainder of the Bengal and Madras pioneers.

"The resistance offered by the enemy, was," as your first correspondent justly observes, "at one time formidable." But from the account your second correspondent gives, it might be supposed that immediately after the columns "separated to the right and left to oppose the "enemy, 800 of them flanked the breach" and that *Here* "several of our officers were op-"posed hand to hand, and *at this time* Cap-"tains Charlesworth & Watson received *severe* "sabre wounds." The enemy were never seen at one time or place, during the morning, in such a large body as 800. Captain Charlesworth commanded the 1st Bat. M. N. I. and had the left column been opposed at the breach hand to hand by the enemy, they must have been encountered by the 4 flank companies in front of his battalion. No such opposition, however, was encountered by the head of the left column. The fire from the enemy, as already noticed, was at first considerable, but this did not stop the progress of the column. It was impeded at first only by the narrowness of the rampart, and by stakes being fastened in holes in the wall. The length of these stakes from the wall was nearly equal to the breadth of the rampart, and the difficulty in passing them was so great that the head of the column was obliged to leap down from the rampart, after having gone a short distance. When the whole party got below the rampart, they were enabled not only to keep up a fire on the enemy who remained on the works, but also on those who had taken shelter in & were firing from houses on the right. The column had proceeded about two miles from the breach, without being opposed by any large body of the enemy, before Captain Charlesworth and Lieut. Watson were wounded. In a very short time after this, the left met the right column, and also fell in with the one which had gone through the centre of the fort, headed by Lieut. Colonel H. Scott, who had the general command of the whole. The man who wounded Captain Charlesworth and Lieut. Watson probably belonged to a party of the enemy, who were dispersed or driven to desperation by the rapid advance of our three columns nearly to one spot. The whole of the troops behaved with the greatest gallantry; and some instances of laudable forbearance and humanity were observed among the sepoys, who frequently called out to some of their unthinking comrades, not to fire on the defenceless inhabitants. The breach, though broad and excellent, did not appear very easy, but if it was not easy of ascent to infantry, the officers and men of the Madras Horse Artillery who carried their guns over it are certainly entitled to more credit. Every one must have admired the exertions and skill of the officers and men of the small party of Bengal and Madras Artillery commanded by Major Goreham. The life of that scientific and gallant officer (who died from the effects of excessive heat and fatigue) many as justly be considered to have been lost in the service of his country, as if he had fallen in the breach. He expired about ten hours after the place was in our possession; and his loss was sincerely lamented by Col. Adams, and all the officers in camp. It would appear from the account I have already stated to be incorrect, that a Surgeon was killed in the assault. The much lamented gentleman alluded to, however, Mr. Assistant Surgeon Anderson, Bengal Establishment, was killed in the second reconnoisance. The officers wounded in the assault were, Captain Charlesworth, 1st Bat. 1st Regt. M. N. I. Lieutenant Fell, Bengal pioneers, Lieut. Watson, 1st Bat. 1st Regt. M. N. I. and Lieut. Casement, Baggage Master to Colonel Adams's force. The latter had one of his hands amputated but, with the other wounded officers, I am happy to say, is doing well.

From the Gazette of Wednesday, July 8.

The Grandson of the late Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla was placed on the Musnud on the 25th June and has assumed the title of Rajah Raghojee Bhoosla.

We are happy in being enabled to present our readers with the following articles of intelligence received from an authentic source per H. M, S. Conway, which arrived from the Persian Gulph on the 6th instant.

The province of Khorassan has thrown off the allegiance of the King of Persia, who is preparing to advance against it.

The accounts of the fall of Deriyah the Wahabee capital were premature; their chieftain however, Abdallah, is closely besieged by the Turks now before this place.

Overtures of a pacific nature have at length been made by the pirate tribes to the Imaum of Muscat; but without success. He is again on his way accompained by his whole fleet to undertake the blockade of Bahrein.

Eskander Khan, a Persian nobleman of the court of the prince of Fars, attended by an Arab Shaikh of some influence, bearing an honorary dress and sword from his Royal Highness to the Shaikh of Bahrein, lately returned disgusted with their reception, and wholly unsuccessful in the objects of their mission. The Shaikh accepted the dress and its accompaniment, but declined ackowledging the supremacy of Persia, by either paying the most trifling tribute, or allowing the coin of the island to bear the titles of his Persian Majesty; no gift was made in return for the Royal donation, nor were the bearers of it, as is usual, fed during the period of their residence at the public expence.

The Prince, enraged at this spirited rejection of his intrusive and ill timed demands, breathes vengeance against these islanders, and is endeavouring to bring about a request on the part of the Imaum of Muscat to be aided in his hostile views by a Persian force. But the Imaum who has already paid too dearly for their hollow friendship has hitherto prudently rejected their offers.

Sir Robert Ker Porter, the once celebrated Panoramic artist, who since married a Russian lady of rank, purposes in the course of his travels in Persia to visit Bushire, for the purpose of examining some remains of ancient architecture in its vicinity. He has been favoured with an audience by his Persian Majesty, and has been permitted to take a full length likeness of that august individual; he will shortly return to St. Petersburgh via Tabriz.

Letters from St. Helena, of the 21st March state the arrival there of the Jemima, on the 1st, and the Hannah, on the 10th of March, after an excellent passage of only 61 days from this port, the Carmathen who left the Coast, on the 12th January, did not arrive at St. Helena, until the 17th, the Inglis, and Camden from China, were there on the 12th. Buonaparte had grown so sullen, that he had quarreled with most of his staff, many of whom were about to quit the Island, none of the passengers were allowed to land and the inhabitants are as much prisoners as Buonaparte himself, and liable to even more deprivations.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign J. Jopp, Engineers.
Lieutenant Robert Bell, B. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 4th Ship Bombay Merchant, Capt. John Clarkson from London, the 1st April 1818.
Do. do. Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood, put back.
Do. 5th Ship Melpomene, Capt. S. Maughan, put back.
Do. do. Ship Carron, Capt. A. Crawford, put back.
Do. 6th H. M. Ship Conway, Edward Barnard Esq. Captain, from Muscat.
Do. do. Ship Wellington, Capt. Geo. Lyons from England the 29th Jan. 1818.
Do. 7th Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Robt. Graham, put back.
Do. 8th Brig Bridget, Capt. Vincent May, from Liverpool the 27th May 1818.
Do. 9th Ship Alexander, Capt. Wm. Harris from Persian Gulph the 29th June.

Passengers per Bombay Merchant.

G. W. Bird Esq. C. S.—Mr. J. E. Hemson Ordnance Depart.—Mr. Henry Taylor Free Mariner, Messrs. F. Watkins, C. Watkins, A. Short, J. Liddel, A. Liddel, G. Goddard, S. Clibborn, G. Clark, J. S. Leeson: Cadets.

Passenger per Bridget.

Mr. William Peel.

DEPARTURES.—July 4th Ship Melpomene, Capt. S. Maughan to London.
Do. do. Ship Carron, Capt. A. Crawford to England.
Do. do. Ship Sophia, Capt. J. A. Edwen to Bussorah.
Do. 5th the H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Capt. Wm. Marjoribanks to China.
Do. do. Ship Canning, Capt. Wm. Patterson to China.
Do. do. Ship Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. McLeod to China.
Do. do. Ship Cornwallis, Capt. Robt. Graham to China.

Passenger by the Melpomene.—Mr. Fk. Billamore.
Passengers by the Carron.—Lt. Rich, Mr. Hornby Mr. Huntly, Mr. Horback.
Passenger by the Thos. Coutts.—Mr. Brown.
Passengers by the Canning.—Capt. Knott, M. Establishment, Lieut. Tudor, H. M. 65th Regiment.
Passengers by the Marquis of Huntly.—Col. McLeod, Lady A. McLeod, Master E. McLeod, Miss Lucy McLeod, Miss Metcalfe, Jean Love, and W. Franke.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—June 9, Ship Lady Sophia, J. G. Duncan, from Batavia 30th April, and Bencoolen 16th May.
10, Ship Caledonia, R. Gillies, from Greenock 10th Jan.
11, Am. Ship New Orleans Packet, A. Woodbury, junior, from Boston 20th Nov. and Sumatra 18th May.
14, Fr. Ship Sully, J. Michel, from Havre de Grace 23d Dec.
Am. Brig Mary, N. Barker, from Boston 19th do.
Ditto do. Swiftsure, R. J. Linzee, from do. 29th Nov. and Isle of France 26th April,
Ship Helen, W. Richardson, from Bombay 23d May, and Madras 7th June.
15, Ship Britton, J. Clouston, from England 19th Nov. and Sumatra 1st June.

DEPARTURES.]—June 10, Dan. Brig Venskal, L. Christensen, for Batavia.
11, Am. Ship Sachem, H. Bancroft, for Boston.
13, Spa. Ship Espina, D. M. de Areitza, for Manilla.
14, Ship Roberts, G. Brown, for Bombay.
Am. Ship Sally, C. Bertody, for Boston.
15, Ship Earl Kellie, F. Hamilton, for the Isle of France.
Ship Dorah, D. Inverarity, for do.
Am. Brig Ceres, J. Strout, for Salem.
Ship Marquis of Hastings, W. G. Graham, for Penang.
16, Ship Mary, J. Lusk, for London.

Vessels remaining at the following Stations, 15th June

AT DIAMOND HARBOUR:—Fort William; Larkins; Hammon Shaw; Mary, gone down; Britton, inward bound remains; Lord Eldon, outward bound remains; Almorah, passed down; Swiftsure, (American Brig) and Helen, coming to town.

KEDGEREE: Gorette (French,) below Kedgeree; Guide (brig) and Orient American brig, outward bound remain.

AT THE NEW ANCHORAGE.

Shaw Byramgore; East Indian and Maitland, outward bound remains.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.]—16th June, a Doney, from Cuddalore, *Passenger*, Revd. Richard Knill,—17th Brig Experiment, Capt. G. Gopffort, from Tranquebar 14th, and Pondichery 17th June, *Passenger*, Mr. Tafontain, for Madras,—19th Doney Meerah Madeth, Syrang Packery, from Negapatam, 15th June, *Passenger*, Mr. H Thackeray,—20th Ship Medway, Capt. B. Wright, from London left 5th February 1818, and Madeira left 5th March 1818,—Ditto, Ship Isabella, Captain F. Bignall, from Trincomalie left 17th June 1818—22d, Ship Eliza, Captain C. Cornish, from Liverpool, the 21st of September, 1817, Cape of Good Hope and Port Louis. 26th May, 1818. *Passenger*, Lieutenant Routledge, Bengal Army,—Do. Ship Eclipse, Capt T. Winter, from Columbo, left 18th June,—Do. Brig Lion, Captain W. Smith, from Masulipatam, left 21st June 1818.—*Passengers*, Mrs. Holman, Miss Jeffrey, Mr. Holman, and Master Holman.

DEPARTURES.]—18th June, Schooner Chicken, Capt. J. Carter, for Padang,—19th Ship Wanstead, Capt. Walter Young, for Calcutta,—Ditto, Ship Richard Capt. J. Maclean, for Calcutta.

POINT DE GALLE.

Passed 2d June H. M. Ship Towey, Hill Esq. Captain from Bombay bound to Trincomalie.—*Passenger* William Granville Esq.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—June 30th, the lady of Lieut. Stout of the H. C. Marine, of a son.

DEATHS.]—At Tehran on the 25th March last, James D. Campbell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this establishment.

By his death the medical service has lost a young man of exemplary zeal and promising talents in his profession, and whose amiable manners had endeared him to all his acquaintances, by whom his loss is deeply regretted.

On the 5th July, Doctor David Carnegie, 2d Member of Medical Board.

At Seroor, on the 30th June, the infant son of Capt. F. H. Pierce.

On Wednesday morning the 8th instant, departed this life, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Nadir Baxter, at the early age of 28! She bore with truly exemplary resignation to the Divine Will, her long and distressing illness—and under which, tho' debared in a great measure from the enjoyments of society, as also from the fulfilment of her duties to it,—she has nevertheless, not left her superior behind in whatever constitutes the perfect character, in all the relative situations of daughter, sister, wife, and friend;—and no less so, that of a true christian,—and as such, her memory cannot fail ever to be most affectionately cherished."

Yesterday, Ensign Ernest, H. M. 67th Regt.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th June the Lady of Maj. Gen. J. S. Wood, Commanding at the Presidency, of a Son.

On the 10th June at Chowringhee, the Lady of Thomas Hutton, Esq. of a Son.

On the 4th June Mrs. S. Delanougerede of a Daughter.

On the 5th June the Lady of J. P. Ward, Esq C. S. of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on 15th June Mrs Thos. Barwell, of a son and heir.

At Rungpore, on the 28th May Mrs. John Mills, of a Son.

At Delhi, the Lady of Lieutenant Henry Forster, Adj. and Qu. Mas. of Skinners Horse, of a Daughter.

MARRIED.—On 15th June Mr. William Robertson, to Miss Harriet D'Oyly Baston, youngest Daughter of the late T. H. Baston, Esq.

On the 12th June, Mr, Charles Scott, to Miss Jane Bell.

On the same day, Captain Smith, to Miss Sophia Ripley.

On the 10th June, Mr. John Wood, Senior, to Miss Eliza McPherson.

DEATHS.—On the 14th June, Mr. Archbald Maclachlan, aged 56 years.

On the 10th June, of the Bowel Complaint, Mr. David Robson, a first Class Volunteer in the Pilot Service.

On the 27th May, Mr. Jacob Owen, lately returned from Futteh Ghur; much lamented by his Family, and Children.

At Barrackpore, on the 10th June, Lieut. James Brooks, of the 20th N. In.

At Kishnaghur, on the 31st May, Mr. Charles Abington, an old and much respected inhabitant o that distrct.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Aleppe, in Travancore, Captain Alexander MacLeod, 9th Regiment N. I. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Colonel M. Daly.

At Arcot, on Monday the 15th June, Capt. J. Mackintosh, Engineers, to Mrs. C. Cruickshanks.

BIRTHS.—At Vellore, on the 14th June, the Lady of Colonel Mollé, Commanding H. M. 46th Regt. of a son.

At Chittoor, on the 19th June, the Lady of Capt. Outlaw, of a Daughter.

At Aurungabad, the 29th of May, the Lady of Capt. F. P. Patteson, of H. Highness Nizam's Regular Infantry, in Berar, of a Son.

On the 6th of May, at Trichinopoly, the Lady of Lieut. Macpherson, H. M. 53d Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Arcot, the 20th Nov. Serjeant Charles Mayger, Farrier Major of the Vet. Est. aged 52.—On the 6th June at Trichinopoly, Cap. W. Russell, of H. M. 53d Regt.

On the 3d June, at Berhampoor, Capt. Jobson, of the 4th Regt. N. I.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.]—24th Jan. J. J. Hensley, Esq. to Mary Ann 2d daughter of Edward Wilson, Esq.

Ditto 22d at Hackney Mr. Geo. Offor jun. to Eliza eldest daughter of Mr. W. Hallam of Nottingham.

Ditto 29th James Sadler, Esq. to Miss Ribblewhite.

Ditto 31st Col. Sir A. Bryce, K. E. C. B. to Emily daughter of the late John Parker, Esq.

Ditto ditto Mr. John Peck of Newbury to Ann, eldest daughter of James Strange, Esq. of Swindon.

Ditto ditto at Wimbleton Mr. Wm. Sanford to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of P. Heaums, Esq.

Feb. 2d Capt. Jones, A. de C. to H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland to Miss Annesley.

Jan. 31st Mr. G. B. Anderson to Emma Maria only daughter of R. S. Cotton, Esq. of Reigate.

Ditto 23d Joseph Hodgson, Esq. to Mary Anne daughter of the late Jos. Ledsam, Esq. of Birmingham.

Feb. 4th at Maldon J. C. Agnes, Esq. to Harriet 2d daughter of W. Webb, Esq.

Jan. 10th at Dublin Fred. Moore, Esq. to Hannah only daughter of N. Hone, Esq.

Ditto 29th at Bath the Rev. Geo. Porcher to Fras. Amelia, youngest daughter of J. Chanter, Esq.

Feb. 10th at Newington, Henry Pritchard, Esq. to Miss Hannah Alsager.

Ditto 12th Major Hugonin, 4th Drag. to Catherine, eldest daughter of James Coggan, Esq.

Ditto ditto at Camberwell Robert Francis, Esq. to Caroline M. Bunyon, 3d daughter of T. Davis, Esq.

Ditto 19th Thomas Thompson, Esq. of Newcastle to Patience widow of the late James Bury Esq.

Ditto 17th John Roberts, Esq. of Cirencester to Frances Rebecca Haviland.

Ditto 19th at Caldwell, Lt. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville G. C. B. to June, eldest daughter of W. Mure, Esq.

Ditto ditto Mr. Thomas Dufty to Miss Teresa Riley.

Ditto 23d the Rev. John Hammond to Isabella daughter of Wm. Hammond, Esq.

Ditto 21st Geo. Attwood, Esq. of the Leasowes to Mary daughter of T. Knowsley, Esq. of Clough Hall.

Ditto 26th at Thames Ditton, the Rev. Alex. Houston to Louisa youngest daughter of Rev. W. Ellis.

Ditto 18th at Stoke Capt. John Codd R. N. to Elizabeth Cornelia, only child of John Baker, Esq.

Ditto 28th at Hackney Wm. Medley, Esq. to Miss Newnham of Clapham.

March 4th the Rev. E. S. Townsendof Rawmarsh, to Mary Catherine only daughter of John Hambrough, sq. of Hereford street.

Ditto 5th Viscount Newport to Georgina Elizabeth only daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe Bart.

Ditto 4th at Madresfield, Sir Charles Egleton Kent to Lady Sophia Lygon,

Ditto ditto at Chelsea Wm. Mair, Esq. to Miss Anderson.

March 9, at Bath, C. Gordon Ashley, Esq. to the on. Jane Newcomen, Sister to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Newcomen.

March 12. Jas. Wm. Wallack, Esq, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, to Georgiana Susanna, daughter of J. Johnston, Esq. of the same theatre.

March 14, Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B. to Jemima, second daughter of the late T. L. Brook, Esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire.

March 14, William Henry, only son of W. H. Fielde, Esq. of Netherfield House, Herts, to Miss Geor.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

ORIGINAL LINES
ON THE LAMENTED DEATH
OF THE
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES.

Straits of Dover

MARINER. [m'd

Why are those cliffs, whose dazzling whiteness char-
The wayward Mariner, and his fears disarm'd,
Now cloth'd in sable livery, now unseen,
With clouds envelop'd, which so late had been
A Bourne to those from foreign countries borne,
The Port of Hope to wearied and forlorn?

GENIUS OF THE DEEP.

Well are thy fears express'd, and sad the tale
That now re-echoes through each hill and dale—
A nation's tears, condeased in vapours, shroud
The Mountain's summits, even as a cloud,
When Venus setting tempts the eager eye,
Obscures her beauties, as they slowly die.

A. B.

(*Continued from the Third Page.*)

giana Maria Pybus Fairfield, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

March 5, Otawell Puxley, Esq. of Galway, to Mas. O'Brien, relict of the late U. O'Brien, Esq. of Waterview (Galway), and youngest sister of Lord Clanmorris.

March 10, E. Witherington, Esq. surgeon, of Great Prescot street, to Emily Clementina Stewart, eldest daughter of John Stewart, Esq.

March 17, Mr. W. Williams, of Wrotham, Kent, to Louisa, third daughter of the late W. Kettel, Esq. of Wateringbury.

March 18, the Rew. G. Butler, D. D. Head Master of Harrow School, to Sarah Maria, eldest daughter of John Gray, Esq. of Wembley Park, Middlesex.

March 17, Mr. John Cocham, of Ware, Herts, to Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Strode, of Warminster, Wiltshire.

March 19, Wm. Gillman, Esq. of Bank-buildings, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late D. Masters, Esq. of Cirencester.

March 19, Capt. Fred. Gibbs, to Isabella, second daughter of Capt. R. Lamming, late of Margate.

BIRTHS.]—17th Feb. the lady of H. M. Nepean, Esq. of Camesworth, of a son.

12th Jan. the lady of Viscount Hereford, of a son.

Ditto 24th the lady of Hon: H. Grey Bennet, of a daughter.

Ditto 25th the lady of Geo. Hay Edward, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 24th the lady of P. T. Burgon, of a son.

Ditto 25th the lady of Hugh Lewis, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 26th lady Romilly, a still born child.

Ditto ditto the lady of J. L. Anderson, Esq of a daughter.

Ditto 25th the lady of B. Bourdillon, Esq. of Wanstead, of a son.

Ditto ditto the lady of Rev. J. Morris, of Egglesfield house of a daughter.

Ditto 24th lady Caroline Wrotlesley of a daughter.

Ditto 23 at Calton, the lady of Robert Wilmot, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 21th at Greenwich, Mrs. Isaake, of a son.

Ditto 27th the lady of R. Pollen, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 25th at Clapton, the lady of Thomas Forster, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto ditto at Hadham, Mrs. Randolph of a son.

Ditto 27th at Walworth, Mrs. Wm. Judd, of a daughter.

1st Feb. the lady of M. Macatta, Esq. of a son.

Ditto 2d the lady of Henry Desborough, jun. Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 1st the lady of John Innes, Esq. of a son.

Ditto 3d the lady of L. Holland, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 4th the lady of Sir A. Hood, of a daughter.

Ditto 5th the lady of Stratford Robinson, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 4th the lady of the Hon. D. Burrell, of a son.

Ditto 8th Mrs. Shuttleworth of Tottenham, of a daughter.

Ditto 1st at Fulham, Viscountess Ranelagh of a son.

Ditto 9th the lady of John Waite, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 10th the lady of H. Bernard, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 9th the lady of J. L. Butler, of a son.

Ditto 10th at Orange Hill, Mrs. James Christie, of a daughter.

Ditto 12th the lady of Ed. Goulburn, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto ditto Mrs. Henry Gompertz of a son.

Ditto 11th the lady of N. C. Tindal, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 4th at Tours, in France the lady of Capt. I. S. Horton, R. N. of a daughter.

Ditto ditto at Paris the lady of A. Baring, Esq. M. P. of a son.

Ditto 18th at Balham hill, the lady of William Borradaile jun. Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 15th the lady of W. Law, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 21st the wife of Mr. Thos. Parsons, of a son.

Jan. 28th at Madeira, the R. Hon. Lady Elizabeth Percival, of a daughter.

Feb. 21st the lady of Aug. Gostling L. L. D. of a daughter.

Ditto 23d the lady of Paul Methuen, Esq. M. P. of a son.

Ditto 21st at Teignmouth, the lady of Maj. Moody, R. E. of a son.

Ditto 25th at Greenwich, the lady of the Revd. Chas. P. Burney, of a daughter.

Ditto ditto in Bedford sq. the lady of Chas. Hanson, Esq.

Ditto 24th the lady of W. Ponsonby Johnson, Esq. of a son.

Ditto 6th at Edinburgh, the lady of the late Sir J. C. Anstruther, of a son.

Ditto 27th the Dutchess of Northumberland of a still born child.

March 1st the lady of H. Mercer Esq. of a son.

March 2d at Englehurst, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Cavan of a son.

Ditto 1st the lady of Paul Kneller Smith, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 3d at Edenhouse, the lady of Alex. John Wauch, Esq. of a daughter.

Ditto 6th at Sidmouth, the lady of Hugh Dyke Acland, Esq. of a son.

Ditto 8th the lady of J. P. Lockhart, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.]—January 23d Louisa, wife of Mr. C. F. Barry of Walthamstow.

Ditto 21st Mrs. Teasdale wife of Joseph T. Esq. of Harley St.

Ditto ditto at the Isle of Wight Capt. Bower 60th.

Ditto 16th at Ballinrobe. Major Chapman 3d Dra. Gds.

Ditto 29th Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny Bart.

Ditto 23d Miss Elizabeth Parratt.

Ditto 21st General Morse.

Ditto 29th Frances, wife of Mr. William Clarke of Portugal St.

Ditto 25th at Kingston, Cath. Eliz. only daughter of Chas. Jennett, Esq.

Ditto ditto at Linley Hall, Robt. Moore, Esq.

Ditto 31st at Binfield Ho. Emma Caroline, youngest daughter of G. H. Elliott, Esq.

Ditto 2d Thomas Cogan M. D. aged 82.

Jan. 29th at Stoke Green Mrs. Ellerker, widow of Maj. Gen. E.

Feb. 1st the Rev Jos. Daniel.

Jan. 27th in Dublin Mrs. Ahmuty widow of Col. Ahmuty.

Ditto 30th at Towneley Hall, Miss Towneley eldest daughter of P. T. Esq.

Feb. 2d at Leyton, Sarah, wife of Joseph Cotton, Esq.

Jan. 31st at Plymouth Wm. Lawrence, Esq.

Feb. 5th at Maidstone, Tho. Day, Esq. M. D.

Ditto 4th Mrs. Street of Chesham.

Ditto 5th Luke Flood, Esq. in his 60th year.

Ditto ditto Chas. D. Pater, Esq. R. Adm. in his 56 year.

Ditto 3d at Edinburg, Mrs. Majoribanks, widow of the late E. M. Esq. of Lees.

Ditto ditto at Bath, Miss L. J. Anderson daughter of J. A Esq.

Ditto 8th at Battersea, Mrs. Green in her 80th year.

Ditto 9th at Wandsworth Common, Hannah, wife of T. B. Smith, Esq.

Ditto ditto at Clapham, Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Grosse, Esq.

Ditto 4th Mrs. Rose wife of J. R. Esq. of Coalport.

Ditto 9th at Kensington, Esther, daughter of the late Thos. Rodgers, Esq.

Ditto 5th Mrs. Knox, wife of Geo. K. Esq.

Ditto 8th Hannah, wife of James Stanger, Esq.

Ditto 9th Mrs. Henrietta Tassie of Leicester sq.

Ditto 1st at Clapham, in her 89th year Catherine relict of the late Titus Wilson, Esq.

Ditto ditto at Chatteris, Felicia and Caroline Elizabeth, daughters of the Rev. Dr. Chatfield.

Ditto 8th Charles Higden, Esq. in his 74th year.

Ditto 6th At Wellesbourne, Chas. Hamilton Esq. in his 84th year.

Ditto ditto Mrs. Burnaud, of the Regent's Park.

Ditto 10th Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Bombay establishment.

Ditto 11th Geo. Stewart, Esq. of Mortimer St.

Ditto 13th at Dulwich Common, Percival North, Esq.

Ditto ditto Samuel Garth, Esq. late surgeon H. E. C. ship Providence.

Ditto ditto Sir W. Fraser Bart. F. R. S.

Ditto 8th Major P. Anderson, 19th Lancers.

Ditto 16 the Rt. Hon. the lady Mary Ker, in her 72 year.

Ditto 17th at Richmond, Miss Walker.

Ditto 13th at Dunuichen, in his 86th year George Dempster, Esq.

Ditto 16th at Burley, Ann Margaret, youngest daughter of Joseah Oates Esq.

Ditto 18th Anne Louisa, wife of D. Blake, Esq.

Ditto ditto Robert Capon, Esq.

Ditto 9th at Brompton, Richard Fleming, Esq. aged 79.

Ditto 16th At Paddington, aged 71 Gertrude, relict of the late George Woodd, Esq.

Ditto 11th at Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Whittaker of Mount Ephraim.

Ditto 18th at Caversham, the Revd. Wm. Kingsbury.

Ditto ditto Alex. Farquharson, Esq. of Welham.

Ditto 21st Mrs. Ord, widow of J. O. Esq.

Ditto ditto Ann only child of Jacob Sawkins Esq.

Ditto 23d at Upton, Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq. aged 73.

Ditto 21st Robert Banks Jenkinson, eldest son of the Dean of Worcester.

Ditto 22d Merelina, wife of N. C. Tindal Esq.

Ditto ditto at Brompton Lt. Col. Herbert Lloyd H. E. I. C. S.

Ditto 26th Mrs. Roberts of Montague sq.

Ditto 23d aged 82 Mrs. Boyden, of Milton House.

Ditto 17th W. Todd Jones, Esq. of Rosstrevor.

Ditto 25th the Hon. Sir George Berkeley, G. C. B.

Ditto 27th the lady of Thomas Cadell, Esq.

Feb. 27th at Lalebam, Henrietta wife of George Hartwell, Esq.

Ditto 22d at Haslar, W. R. Lawrence, Esq. late Major 72d Regt.

Ditto 28th Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Thorley, Esq. of Petersham.

Ditto 22d at Southampton, Mrs. Sarah Pollen.

March 2d Mr. Poole, of Skinner St.

Ditto 4th at Windsor, in her 87 year Mrs. Henley, widow of the Rev. P. H.

Ditto 3d Miss Chambers of Lowestoft.

Feb. 28th General Fanning.

Ditto ditto Mr. George Pearce of Norwood.

Ditto 17th at Paris Miss Caroline Hubert of St. James's.

March 1st the Hon. S. A. Stuart Wortley Montague.

Ditto 7th the lady Caroline Wrottesley wife of Sir J. W. Bart.

Ditto ditto Sam. Cotes, Esq. of Chelsea.

Ditto 6th John V. Kelburne, eldest son of the Earl of Glasgow.

Ditto 21st in Devonshire st. in her 20th year Miss Caroline Carnac, daughter of the late J. R. Carnac, Esq. H. E. I. C. S.

March 12, aged 47, of apoplexy, Mr. Samuel Clark, silkmercer, &c. of No. 4, Hanway-street.

March 14, at Capworm-street, Leyton, aged 78, Mr. Joseph Hibbert, of Jewry-street, wine-merchant.

March 15, John Nixon, Esq. late of Basinghall-street.

Last week, at Bedminster, Lord Nelson's boatswain, Jas. Phillips—This gallant Tar had received four large sabre wounds on the head, several gun and pistol-shot wounds in his body, and three balls in his right leg and thigh. After the memorable battle of Trafalgar his *hull* being much shattered he obtained an honourable discharge, and was *laid up in ordinary*. He had just attained the age of his beloved Admiral, 47.

March 4, the Dowager Viscountess Arbuthnot.

March 4, Through the inclemency of the weather, Mr. W. Higgs, of Luckington, on his return to that place from Pinckney. On the same night, and from the same cause, J. Taylor, news-carrier of *The Bath Chronicle*.

March 6, aged 33, Emma Georgina Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Eras. Darwin, M. D. of the Priory, near Derby.

March 10, at Stafford, aged 47, suddenly, Serjeant Thomas Neville, of the King's Own Stafford Militia.—His death was caused by the bursting of a blood-vessel.

March 14, at her apartments in St. James's Palace, Miss Henrietta Finch, daughter of the late Lady Charlotte Finch, and sister to the Earl of Winchelsea.

March 16. W. Ruding, Esq. of Westcotes, near Leicester. Mr. R. had retired to rest at his accustomed hour, in his usual good state of health, after attending Divine Service twice in the course of the day; but about four o'clock the following morning, he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired before his Physician (Dr. Arnold) arrived.

March 16, at Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Mary, wife of Edward Beeston Long, Esq.

March 26, in Basing-lane, Mr. John Bedder.

March 17, at Sydenham, Kent, 82. Hugh French, M. D. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for that county nearly 40 years.

March 17, at Harlow, Mr. Steph. Barber, formerly of Camberwell.

March 17, aged 81. Wm. Allies, Esq. of the Upper House, Alfrick, Worcestershire.

March 18, at her uncle's, J. Kershaw, Esq. of Walcot Terace, in her 18th year, Miss Robotham.

March 18, in her 73d year, Mrs. Wood, widow of B. Wood, Esq. formerly of Bishopsgate-street.

March 13, at No. 94, Strand, Lieut. C. Maclaren, late of the 42d regiment.

March 14, at Upper Lisson-street, Paddington, Wm. Abington, Esq.

March 16, in Tavistoock-place, Ellen, youngest daughter of F. Parry, Esq.

March 16, at Bath, the Rev. J. Burges, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

March 17, at Mrs. Moore's near Bromley, Mrs. M. Shafto, daughter of the late John Shafto, Esq. M. P.

March 17, at Exmouth, the Lady of John Sweetland, Esq.

March 18, Ann, daughter of Mr. R. C. Ware, of Hampstead Heath.

March 19, in Devonshire-street, Portland-place aged 72, Margaret, widow of the late Wm. French, Esq. of the island of Montserrat.

March 20, at Wanstead, Essex, in his 65th year, Robert Wilks, Esq.

Ceylon Intelligence.

COLOMBO.
6TH JUNE 1818.

Our accounts this week from Kandy do not communicate any intelligence of much consequence: we are however happy to hear that the sickness begins to diminish; fewer cases are admitted into the Hospital and the convalescents are considerably increased; they are quartered in the spacious airy house lately occupied by Eyheylapola: the sick officers also are all improving.

Letters from Colonel Spawforth dated Paiapa, the 2d instant on the frontiers of the 6th and 7th Korles, give a very good account of the disposition of the people there, who have resolutely withstood all solicitations and threats of the Rebel Head men, and received Lieut. Colonel Spawforth with every mark of attention and respect.

We are happy to announce the arrival in the roads this day of the Ship Eclipse, Capt Winter, from Portsmouth the 4th of February and the Isle of France the 15th of May.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT.

M. W. Thackery, Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Coast Army, reached Vellore on Saturday, where the General inspected His Majesty's 46th Regiment, which lately arrived in this country. His Excellency accompanied by the general and personal Staff, it is understood, will arrive at the Ameer Baug tomorrow evening. The inhabitants of the Presidency will hail with joy the return of the Hero of Mahidpore.

The drawing of the Lottery continued on Wednesday, Friday, and yesterday. The following are the results.

SEVENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY.—Nos. 2460 and 4651, Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each, and Nos. 4351 3887 5478 3269 1417 4813 and 1574, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

EIGHTH DAY, FRIDAY.—No. 1717, a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas, and Nos. 5766 and 3435, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

NINTH DAY, MONDAY.—No. 5512, a Prize of 10,000 Star Pagodas. No. 6869, a Prize of 500 Star Pagodas. No. 6016, a Prize of 376 Star Pagodas, and Nos. 3174 and 1657, Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

[*Madras Courier, 23d June.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major S. Baird, H. M. 86th Regt.—Sup. Surg. W. Pritchard, Nagpore S. F.—Lieut and Adj J. Gwynne, 1st B. 3d N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Gwynne, Rifle Corps—Capt. Noble, Horse Art. Capt. Carfrae, Paymaster Hyderabad S. F.

DEPARTURES] Surgeon R. Bellers, H. M. 86th Regt. and Ensign Anderson, Engr.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		—JUNE 17, 1818.—	SELL.	
Rs.	ANS.		Rs.	ANS.
5	12	Six per Cent. Loan	6	4
		Obligation. Disc.		

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

MAY 22, 1818.

Mr. C. A. Molony, Commissioner for the Settlement of the Acquired Districts, on the Nerbudda.

MAY 29, 1818.

Mr. Henry Chasteney, Deputy Secretary to Government, in the Secret and Political Department,

Mr. Andrew Sterling, Deputy Persain Secretary to Government.

Mr. George Chester, Commercial Resident at Patna.

Mr. Henry Allen Williams, Commercial Resident at Malda.

It is stated that Capt. Briggs, who is employed in a diplomatic situation in the Deccan, has actually obtained possession of Treasure which belonged to the late Peishwa, amounting to half a million sterling.

India Gazette June 15, 1818.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS.

Letters from Batavia, of the 14th March, state that dispatches had been received from Commissary General Buijskes, dated Amboyna 12th January. Since the reduction of the Fort of Saparona, he had undertaken several expeditions against Ceram, whereby he had destroyed all the Negroes along the south coast of Tamilauw besides all the vessels found on the Stand. He had however not yet succeeded in taking the chief of the insurgents of the coast of Hitoe called Oloepaha who had fled on the first attack to Ceram: This chief had retired with his adherents amounting to about 400 men into the Sagó wood north of Lochoez, where he would probably be soon abandoned by them, as the inhabitants of the island of Manipa and Bonoa had been commanded to send a considerable force to land on the North West Coast of Ceram, well supplied with arms and ammunitions, to fall on the rear of the insurgents, while his Excellency would attack them in front by an expedition from the opposite side.

It is also stated, that a beginning had been made in the delivery of the Spices, and that the damage occasioned by the insurrection had been very trifling.

Hurkaru June 13, 1818.

We were last week led into a mistake by the Hurkaru, as to the Rajah of Nagpore having been retaken, by a squadron of the 8th Cavalry under Corner Smallpage. It does not appear that his Exhighness has yet fallen into our hands. Two lacs of Rupees and a Jaghire of 10,000 Rupees per annum, are said to be offered for his apprehension: but on what authority this rests, we cannot pretend to say.

India Gazette, 17th June.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

LONDON, FEB. 13, 1818.

ISSUE OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN.—The amount of Sovereigns issued last year was 3,224,025*l.*; Half Sovereigns, 1,037,295*l.* Total, 4,261,320*l.*—Silver: Half Crowns, 1,125,630*l.*; Shillings, 2,458,566*l.*; Sixpences, 657,162*l.* Total, 4,241,358*l.*—Grand total of Gold and Silver, 8,502,678*l.*

(*continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1818.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 12.

THE KING *v.* ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

It will be recollected, that when Mr. Thistlewood was before the Court on Tuesday last, an indictment was preferred against him by the Attorney-General, for having written a challenge to Lord Sidmouth, thereby endeavouring to provoke his Lordship to a breach of the peace; to which he pleaded Guilty, and was ordered to be brought up for judgment on the last day of Term.

This morning, accordingly, he was, shortly after the sitting of the Court, brought up in the custody of one of the Tiptaffs of the King's Bench Prison; when the Attorney-General, who had previously entered the Court, rose and addressed their Lordships as follows:—"I have, my Lords, to move for judgment on Arthur Thistlewood."

The defendant being called on to say whether he had any thing to address to the Court, he proceeded to read a written paper which he had in his hand, and which stated, that when he last appeared before their Lordships, being ignorant of the usual forms of the Court, and not being aware, that to entitle him to go before a Jury, he should have pleaded Not Guilty, he had pleaded Guilty. Since that time he had seen a copy of the indictment, and found he was there charged with having been actuated by malice in his conduct towards Lord Sidmouth. He begged leave to deny that charge, and now had to request their Lordships would afford him an opportunity of going to trial, by permitting him to withdraw his plea of Guilty, and allowing him to plead anew Not Guilty.

Lord Ellenborough—Mr. Attorney-General, have you any thing to remark on this request of the defendant?

The Attorney General said, he had heard the application of the defendants, and certainly would be the last person to interfere to prevent a defendant who might inadvertently or by mistake have pleaded Guilty withdrawing that plea, and putting a plea of not Guilty upon the record, if he should wish so to do, and it should appear to the Court that the plea of Guilty had been made through ignorance or inadvertence. In the present case he would not oppose the defendant's application.

Lord Ellenborough—(After con[illegible] the Court)—It is the opinion of the [illegible] the consent which the Attorney [illegible] the defendant ought to be [illegible] his former plea, and plea[illegible] vo.—Mr. Barlow, you m[illegible] he now pleads?

Mr. Barlow—What do yo[illegible] dictment which was formerly

Mr. Thistlewood—Not Guil[illegible]

Lord Ellenborough—You will b[illegible] for trial at the Sittings of *Nisi Prius* afte[illegible]

Mr. Thistlewood—Will I be admit[illegible] bail?

Mr. Barlow—Yes, certainly.

Lord Ellenborough—You have no bail ready to offer now, have you?

Mr. Thistlewood—No; but I have made application to my friends, and may procure bail in a day or two.

Lord Ellenborough—Then for the present you must be remanded.

Mr. Barlow—As soon as you are provided with bail, you must give due notice, when you will be brought up to the Judges' Chambers.

The defendant than withdrew in the custody of the Tipstaff.

February 14.

Wretched Delusion.—An elopement is now spoken of, the circumstances of which are uncommonly distressing; it is of the sister of a Nobleman of high distinction, both for rank and character, with an Officer, who served in an important situation, in the Peninsula. She was married, several years since, to an Officer of considerable merit, who is himself related to a noble Lord; and she is the mother of many children! This lamentable occurrence was a chief topic of conversation, yesterday, in the fashionable circles.

February 16.

We learn with some surprise, that the four conspirators, Brock, Pelham, Power, and Johnson, have received a free pardon. We are in general strenuous advocates for mercy; but there is an old and trite Proverb, which we think not inapplicable to the present case, viz. "That mercy to some individuals, is injustice to the Public.

[illegible]MPT TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF [illegible]ON.—The following account is from [illegible] and will be seen to differ ma[illegible] Paris Papers:—"On the [illegible]s the Duke of Wel[illegible]e Italian Opera, [illegible] Camp, and [illegible] has at[illegible]igns, the croud was so great, that the progress of his Grace's carriage was for some time impeded. During this period a villain was observed pressing forward towards the spot where the Duke's carriage was situated. Fortunately, however, his intention was frustrated, by the activity of his Lordship's coachman, who whipped up his horses, and drove rapidly in the direction of the Place Ven Dome. It appears, notwithstanding, that the assassin reached the Rue de St. Honore, before the carriage of his Grace arrived there, and at the moment it crossed; on the way to the Champs de Lissee, fired at the Duke; so sure was his aim, and so deliberate the act, that nothing could have preseeved the life of our great Hero, had the window of the carriege been down, which was the case but a moment before; the hand of his Grace's Aide-de-Camp being still on the holder, after raising it, when a rifle ball struck the strong plate-glass, and shattered it to pieces. The Duke immediately, with the greatet coolness, directed that the coachman should be ordered to stop. When his Grace alighted, and perceiving a figure gliding round the corner of the Rue St. Honore, with an intention, as it would appear, of escaping towords the Barriere de Clyshee, his Grace promptly advanced upon him. The villain instantly started, flung the rifle from his hand, and with the rapidity of lightning, darted towards the Thuilleries, by the Gardens of which, and over the Pont Neuf, he is supposed to have made his escape. His Grace then, with that collected firmness for which he is so remarkable, directed a few Gens d'Armerie, who, alarmed by the report of the rifle, had assembled on the spot, to go in pursuit of him, and returned to his carriage as if nothing had taken place. His Grace is even reported to have been facetious on the circumstance of there being no glass to preserve them from a drizzling rain that was then falling, and which occasioned its being at first drawn up. A considerable [illegible]sation arose next morning in consequence. [illegible]he Parisians were to be seen mustering in strange and grotesque groups at the various Caffés, and reports, the most extravagant, were in circulation. Its consequences on the Funds were most serious, as they suffered a depression from 66f. 65c. to 66f. 10c.—The next morning his Grace was visited by every person of distinction in Paris, and the King and Royal Family have manifested the strongest feelings on the occasion.—Every exertion is making to discover the retreat of the assassin, and none are permitted to leave Paris after sun-set, nor before sun-rising, or at any time, without undergoing a strict examination by the Police, who are stationed at the several barriers for that purpose.

Melancholy Suicide.—The following are some further particulars of the death of Sir R. Croft, which we briefly mentioned in our last.—Various rumours were circulated, and among others, his name was implicated in a most delicate affair, that has occupied the attention of the higher circles for some days past, and to which we cannot give the smallest credit. The utmost industry was used to suppress all knowledge of the manner of Sir R.'s death. Our reporters were prevented from access to the Inquest; a prohibition which the Coroner was not justified in authorizing, since the law of the Coroner was undoubtedly intended to operate as a preventive of the dreadful crime of suicide, a crime which is probably rendered more frequent by the concealment too often arranged, and by the lenity of the verdicts. We have however, been favoured by a witness, with the following testimony. The Rev. Dr. Thackery, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, stated, that in consequence of his Lady being taken ill, Sir R. attended her from Tuesday, till Thursday night about 11 o'clock, when conceiving that he was much fatigued, they prevailed on him to retire to rest, which he did after many entreaties. Witness retired to bed about the same hour, and Sir R. appeared anxious to get up at any time they might call him. About two o'clock in the morning witness heard a noise, which he thought was like the falling of a chair, but took no further notice, and went to sleep again; and in about an hour afterwards he was awoke by the servant maid, who told him his wife was in labour. He went immediately to the room the deceased slept in, and opened the door, went in, and found him on the bed, on his back, with a pistol in each hand; the muzzles of both were at either side of his head. He was quite dead. He could have no intention of destroying himself when he went to bed, as he did not close the door of the apartment. Witness observed to the deceased before [illegible]e went to bed, that [illegible] witness was in great a[illegible]on. Sir Richard answered, "What is you[illegible]ation compared to [illegible] and witness i[illegible]d at the time that he was suppressing his emotions. The deceased bled at the nose several times during his attendance.—Mr. Hollings, surgeon, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, said that he had observed a considerable alteration in the deceased's state of mind and his manners for some time past; he had frequently seen him so melancholy, that it was quite distressing; his mind was so absorbed that he would not give answers to questions which were put to him: for the last 10 days the deceased had been attending a patient who was in a dangerous state; and on witness conversing with him respecting her, deceased threw himself on the bed, and struck his forehead as if his brain was very much agitated. He noticed him particularly on Tuesday night as he was attending a Lady; he was so agitated that Mr. Warren asked him if he was ill.—He answered in an incoherent manner, "No." Witness is of opinion, that had a person been present when he had the pistol, he could have obtained no controul over him; indeed, he should have thought it very dangerous to have left such weapons within his reach. A short time ago, witness was in company with the deceased, when he exclaimed abruptly, "Good God, what will become of me!" Witness possitively believes he was in a state of derangement at the time he committed the act.—[Here one of the Jurymen asked Mr. Hollings, whether, in his opinion, the death of the Princess had been the exciting cause of his derangement; or whether he had observed his mind to be diseased previous to that melancholy event?—Mr. Hollings replied, he had no doubt whatever of the insanity of the deceased having been caused by the unfortunate events at Claremont; that, previous to that time, he had never observed his mind to be disturbed.] Drs. Baillie and Latham, and Mr. Finch proved that the deceased had, since the death of the Princess Charlotte, laboured under mental distress. He had repeatedly been heard to say, that this lamentable circumstance weigeed heavy upon his mind, and he should never get over it. Mr. Finch said, he was well aware that the deceased was labouring under a derangement of intellect for a considerable time past, and he should not have reposed trust in him on any occasion since the lamented catastrophe alluded to. The Jury then went to view the body. On a table lay the play of "Love's Labour Lost," which was open at a page in which appeared the words." Good God! where is the Princess?" The Jury remarked this as a singular coincidence, and returned to the jury-room, where the Coroner summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Died by his own act, being, at the time he committed it, in a state of mental derangement."—Sir Richard was in his 57th year. Lady Croft, who survives him, has been for some time in a very delicate state of health. Her Ladyship is daughter of the late Dr. Denman, and sister of Mr. Denman, the barrister, who so greatly distinguished himself on the late trials at Derby. He has left three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is in the Army, and served in the late war on the Continent.

February 28.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house; when Captain F. Creswell was sworn into the command of the ship Astell, consigned to Bengal direct.

Alderman Thorp, it is understood, will offer himself as a Candidate at the next General Election for the City of London.

Mr. Long having declared his intention of declining the future representation of the County of Wilts, Mr. Bennett, of Pyt-house, is now canvassing the freeholders for that honour.

March 2.

The Honorable F. Robinson, it is said, will offer himself as a candidate for the county of Bedford, in opposition to the Whig interest, at the ensuing General Election.

March 3.

American Papers arrived yesterday to the 7th ultimo. There is nothing new in these Journals from Mexico; but they afford intelligence of considerable importance, if true, from South America. The Patriot Army of Chili is said to have landed at the port of Africa, in Peru, and to have formed a junction with the *Buenos Ayres troops in* the upper part of that Province. After this event, it is stated, that the Royalist Army in that quarter had capitulated, in consequence of which, the whole of the Independent force was marching upon Lima. Cusco, the ancient capital of Peru, is said to have declared in their favour. Their naval force in the South Seas is estimated at 80 sail. They had, for some time, held the ports of Panama and Guayaquil under strict blockade, and on the 24th of October, some of their armed vessels appeared off Panama, at which port there had not been a single arrival from Lima for upwards of three weeks. In the interior of New Granada, also, the Patriots are represented to have obtained decisive successes over the Spaniards. Samano, who had been nominated successor to Montalvo as Vice Roy of that kingdom, instead of proceeding to take upon himself that office, had written to the latter, that it was impossible for him any longer to sustain the kingdom; that, out of a division of his troops, sent to attack the Patriots in the plains of Casanare, only the Commander and 17 soldiers effected their escape; and that, of a second division, sent on the same service, none returned but its Chief and two drummers. On the 6th of October, the Royalists were completely defeated by the Patriots in the Province of Pampeluna, in consequence of which they became masters of the whole Province. At Carthagena, contributions were levying for laying in a stock of provisions, in expectation of its being besieged by the Patriots. Notwithstanding the viligance of patroles, constantly parading the streets of Carthagena, placards were incessantly stuck up, demanding the heads of Montalvo, Torres, and Cano. These placards are supposed to have been stuck up by the soldiers and subalterns, among whom there was a general discontent. A female had been capitally sentenced at Santa Fe, for having sent to the Patriots a detailed statement of the Spanish force, which document had been intercepted. Morillo had ordered for execution a Spanish Commander who had retreated with 5,000 men, from an Independent detachment of only 300.

A conspiracy was lately formed on board a Dutch ship of the line, stationed in the Mediterranean. The plot was happily discovered. It had for its object nothing less than to murder all the Officers, and then to proceed with the vessel to join the Insurgents of Spanish America. The Dutch Admiral had entered Gibraltar, where he has caused the ringleaders to be pnt in irons. It is said that similar symtoms of insurrection have manifested themselves on board of several other Dutch vessels.

A sharp contest is expected at the next Election for Lewis. Mr. Scarlett, we hear, has again declared himself a Candidate.

St. Alban's Election.—At the final close of the Poll on Saturday evening, the numbers were—

Mr. Roberts - - - - - - - -	302
Lord Charles Spencer Churchill -	276
Majority for Mr. Roberts -	26

Accounts were received in town, on Saturday, of a serious disturbance having arisen at Kendal, from the spirit of electioneering between the contending parties of the Lowther family, and of Mr. Brougham, in which some Gentlemen's carriages were broken, and several persons much hurt.

March 6.

A marriage is stated to have been proposed, at Cassel, between the Duke of Clarence and a niece of the Elector. Although the Lady mentioned (the third daughter of the Landgrave Frederick) is, we think, the same who is to give her hand to the Duke of Cambridge, it is probable that the Paris Papers are not altogether wrong in supposing that the Landgrave's family will give a bride to another of our Princes. He has two other daughters not much older than the third; and the Duke of Clarence is supposed to be convinced, that choice must be directed according to the ordinary course of the alliances of our Royal Family.

The new Queen of Sweden appears to wish to remain in *incognito:* she lives at Paris under the name of the Countess of Gothland.

March 18,

After the Gallery was cleared for a division on Monday night (the reporters of course having withdrawn), and just as the Tellers were about to count, Mr. Wilberforce popped [illegible] one of the doors, but immediately retreated [illegible] The Tellers, however, having seen him [illegible] lowed and brought him in; when he [illegible] by the Chairman of the C[illegible] he had heard the que[illegible]

…ive. The Chairman then …estion to be read to him, which …d then asked him which way he … Mr. Wilberforce replied, for the *Ayes*, …ook his seat among the *Noes*.

Mr. Lyttelton then observed, that he saw a Member among the Noes, who had declared he meant to vote with the Ayes; and contended, that he ought not, therefore, to be in his present situation; he meant the Hon. Member for Bramber.

Mr. Wilberforce admitted, that he had … a moment neglected his duty; and coming into the House when the Committee was on the point of dividing, without even knowing the subject of the debate, he had endeavoured to withdraw; but had been followed by the Tellers, one of whom had dragged him from the place to which he had retreated, and that in his confusion he had declared he should vote with the Ayes, when he really meant to vote with the Noes, being determined to vote in the opposite side to the individual who had brought him forward against his will, in order to prevent his being treated so in future.

The Chairman stated, that he conceived the Hon. Member was perfectly justified in changing his mind, and voting one way, after declaring his intention to vote another.—*Hear, hear!*

Lord Folkestone called the attention of the House to the declaration of the Hon. Member, that, without regard to principle or the merits the case, he voted from the sole motive of disappointing the Teller who had brought him into the House; and was proceeding to contend, that it was the duty of both the Tellers to bring in any Member whom they found in that situation, when he was interrupted by a call of Order; and the Chairman repeated, that the Hon. Member had a right to retract any declaration of his intentions made in error, and he was accordingly counted among the Noes.

Paris Papers arrived yesterday to the 15th inst.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the same day, Count Mole, the Minister of Marine, presented a project of Law for the more effectual abolition of the Slave Trade. The Project consists only of two articles. The first punishes with confication of ships and cargoes any part taken in the trade by subjects of France, or by foreigners within the dominions of France. The second appoints the Tribunals for determining the offence. The Project was ordered to be printed and distributed, and to be discussed in the *Bureaux* on Monday last.

It was confidently reported yesterday, that Parliament will be dissolved in the course of the present week—that is, immediately after the adjournment.

Colonel Foley having, on account of continued ill health, declared his intention of withdrawing from the representation of the county of Hereford, on the dissolution of Parliament—two Candidates have commenced an active canvass to become his successor, viz. Colonel Cornwall, son of Sir G. Cornewall, Bart.; and R. Price, Esq. son of Uvedale Price, Esq. of Foxley.

M. A. Taylor, Esq. and Mr. Wharton, one of the present Members for Durham, are now canvassing the City of Durham, and the arrival of Mr. Allen is daily expected for the same purpose.

Former Approaches to the North Pole—Col. Beaumont, in his edition of the work of the Hon. Daines Barrington, upon the possibility of approaching the North Pole, after recording at some length the different latitudes which are said to have been reached by navigators referred to, recapitulates them as follows, taking credit for nearly a degree to the northward of their several situations, because the blink or glare of the packed ice is distinguishable at this distance when the weather is pretty fair.

	deg.	min.
Capt. John Read	80	45
Capt. Thos. Robinson (for three weeks)	81	
Capt. John Phillips	81	odd min.
James Hutton, Jonathan Wheatley, Thomas Robinson, John Clarke (four instances)	81	30
Capts. Che… and Thew (two instances)	82	
Cluny and David Boyd (two instances)	82	odd min.
Mr. George Ware	82	15
Mr. John Adam and Mr. James Montgomery (two instances)	83	—
Mr. James Watt, Lieut. R. N.	83	90
Five ships in compy. with Hans Derrick	86	—
Capt. Johnson & Dr. Dalhe (two instances, to which perhaps may be added Capt. Monson, as a third)	88	—
…ion of the two Dutch masters to …ain Goulden	89	—
…ation to Mr. Grey ..	89	90

MARCH 20,

It seems now clear that Parliament is not to be dissolved at present, notwithstanding all the rumours to that effect. New Bills have been brought in by Ministers themselves, which will occasion some discussion; and we may now therefore expect that the business of the year will be gone through before a new Election shall take place. From the number of new Bills brought into Parliament by Ministers themselves, some of which are of a nature to require some discussion, it seems probable that the business of the year will be gone through before a new Election shall take place.—A Ministerial Evening Paper says, "Parliament will probably be dissolved at the usual time, the expiration of six years, which will happen in October next. Reports to the contrary are only raised by election jobbers. Why should the present Ministry desire the dissolution of Parliament? They cannot wish a new one to be more friendly to their measures."

On Saturday the Right Hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland was elected Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Easter and Wester Anstruther, Pistenween, Kilrenny, and Crail, in the room of Sir J. C. Anstruther, Bart. deceased.

FRENCH PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MARCH 14.

M. Aldegonde made a Report in the name of the Committee of Petitions.

A Petition from M. Secussant, Mayor of the Commune of Moirac (Lot and Garonne) demanded, that no civil marriage might take place, unless the contract between the parties had previously been confirmed, according to the rites of their respective religions.

M. de Marcellus said, that the Petition embraced an object extremely interesting, not only to that Chamber but to every French legislator, zealous for the welfare of his country. Without doubt, a law, contrary to the established system, could not emanate from that Chamber alone; but he did not scruple to say, that the present system partook too much of the errors of the revolution; that all nations even those of heathen antiquity, acknowledged, that marriage was, in the first instance, a natural, and then a religious contract; and that religion ought to interfere with it. It would appear strange, that a nation, from all ages renowned for its attachment to the faith of their fathers, should possess less religion than the ancient idolators. He required that the Petition might be deposited in the Secretary's Office, in order that if any Member, in that or the succeeding session, should propose to Petition his Majesty for a projet on the subject, he might be able to have recourse to it for instruction.

M. Casimir Perrier inquired what was meant by that proceeding.

M. De St. Aldegondo said, that these motives cannot be contradicted by the Commission of Petition.

M. Perrier.—I ask your pardon.

M. Tronchon and others on the left hand called the previous question.

A voice on the right.—Let it be sent to the Secretary's Office.

The previous question was twice put to the vote; the numbers appeared doubtful.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne said, he respected the motives of M. de Marcellus; but the Charter had consecrated the liberty of ecclesiastical authority. It was impossible to transfer the keeping of Registers from the Civil power to the Ministers of the Church.

M. de Marcellus said, he had not spoken of the keeping of Registers. The Petitioners only required that marriage should be always preceded by a religious ceremony.

The reading of the Petition was demanded by a large majority. It was as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN—Our Legislature requires for the fulfilment of marriage, only a compliance with an act of the Civil Power. As soon as an Officer in public authority has pronounced these words, *in the name of the law, I marry you*, and signed them, the parties may go and consummate the marriage.—*Laughter*—that is to say, that they only consider it as a social convention. What an abundant source of immorality emanates from such a legislation! Such a system is suitable only to a nation of atheists; happily for the honour of humanity, monsters are detached from society; not only our religion, but all those which exist on the earth, view it with horror, and regard it an adulterous intercourse.—*Laughter.*—What Frenchman is there who thinks himself married by conforming to a single act of the Civil Authority? Who is there among you, that would wish his children to be born under those circumstances? I demand that the civil act may be only considered as necessary to the order of family connections; and that all those who are at this moment bound only by this Act, and who will not confirm it by the authority of the Church, be released from the marriage contract."—*Loud laughter on the left side.*

A majority, no longer doubtful, disposed of the Petition, by adopting the previous question.

MARCH 23.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday and Thursday last, arrived last night. They state, on the authority of a letter to a banking-house in Paris, from Jacmel, in St. Domingo, that in the beginning of January an insurrection had broken out at Cape Francois, and that King Christophe was shut up in the place by his troops who were loudly calling for his head. But notwithstanding the details which are given of the cause, and immediate consequences of the mutiny, we suspect the intelligence is either unfounded, or greatly exaggerated. Had an event of so much importance occurred at the date mentioned, it could scarcely have been unknown in Jamaica, at the time of the last advices from that Island, which were about three weeks later; nor it is probable, that it should not have been known at New York prior to the 19th ultimo the date of the last Papers from that quarter.

The Venetian Manuscripts lately purchased by the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, are safely landed at Portsmouth, and will shortly arrive at the place of their destination.

The report of the re-establishment of the Order of Malta, for the purpose of promoting the extermination of the pirates, is revived at Frankfort.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

FEBRUARY 7.

THE KING *v.* ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

This morning, before the commencement of the further arguments on the important case of appeal still under discussion, the Attorney General entered the Court, and took his usual seat.—Soon after Lord Sidmouth was seated on the bench; and on Lord Ellenborough coming into Court, he, as usual, addressed the Attorney General first. "Mr. Attorney General, will you move?"

The Attorney General addressed the Court as follows:—My Lords I am about to exhibit articles of the peace, to which the Noble Lord on the bench must swear before I address your Lordships."

The Attorney General then handed the articles to Lord Sidmouth, who, being sworn by Mr. Barlow, stated that the contents of them were true.

The Attorney General then proceeded:—"My Lords I am to move your Lordships to exhibit articles of the peace, on the part of my Lord Sidmouth, against a person of the name of Arthur Thistlewood. This application, my Lords, is made on the part of my Lord Sidmouth, and in these articles he states, that he does not exhibit them from any ill-will or malice towards the person against whom they are exhibited, but he exhibits them for the preservation of his person from violence, which he apprehends. I shall state to your Lordships the act that has been done by this person, on which the apprehension is founded—it is a letter sent to his Lordship, conveying a challenge to fight. My Lord Sidmouth has never seen this person actually write, but there is sufficient stated in the articles for believing that it has been sent by Arthur Thistlewood; but that there might be no doubt, the articles will be supported by the affidavit of a person who has seen him write, and knows his hand-writing, and swears he verily believes the letter in question to be his hand-writing.—My Lord Sidmouth in the articles alludes to former letters which he has received from this person, merely for the purpose of identifying, as far as he can, the hand-writing of the letter in question, to be the hand-writing of the person against whom these articles are exhibited. It is necessary I should state, that some time ago Arthur Thistlewood was in custody in the Tower upon a charge of high treason, & whilst he was in custody my Lord Sidmouth received a letter from him. That letter, therefore, he believes to have come from him, and the articles states, that it was the same hand-writing as the present. He has also received several other letters, and he verily believes that the letter in question was sent by him, and he verily believes it to be the hand-writing of Arthur Thistlewood. I will read to your Lordships the letter in question; it is addressed to Lord Sidmouth, and it was received on the 3d of Febrnary, the day it bears date. It is dated from '40, Stanhope-street, Clare-market.' Now many of the letters which his Lordship has received from this person since his discharge bear date from the same place. This letter is in these terms:—

"MY LORD—Having addressed you repeatedly, with a view to procure redress for the injuries I have received from you, as Secretary of State, and my applications receiving no answer, I am compelled to seek redress in another manner. I therefore demand that satisfaction which, as an injured man, I am entitled to receive at your hands. I leave the choice of sword or pistol to your Lordship, and place. As for *time* I shall admit of no delay, and an immediate answer is expacted.

"I am, my Lord, &c.

ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

"My Lord Sidmouth has felt and if … opinion be taken, has most justly felt this … a duty which he owes to the high st… now fills in this country, and … right to take the steps which … protection of himself from … with a consideration te… as a duty which he o… ther persons who … to be placed in … have stated th… felt it my … articles … the at…

Lord Ellenborough.—Let the articles be read.

Mr. Barlow then read the document which was handed to him, to the following effect:—

"In the King's Bench.—Articles of the Peace, exhibited by the Right Honourable Henry Lord Sidmouth, one of his Majesty's Ministers, and Secretary of State of the Home Department, against Arthur Thistlewood, of Stanhope-street, Clare-market.

"And the said Right Honourable Lord Sidmouth states, that he does not exhibit these articles from any malice or ill will towards the said Arthur Thistlewood, but for the protection of himself from bodily injury. That, in the month of April last, the above named Arthur Thistlewood was committed to the Tower of London on a charge of high treason, and during the time he was in the Tower as aforesaid, he received a letter, signed 'Arthur Thistlewood,' which he verily believed the said Arthur Thistlewood sent to him; and since the said Arthur Thistlewood has been discharged from the Tower he has received several letters, dated from Stanhope-street, Clare-market, which he believes to be all of the same hand-writing: and that, on the 3d day of February, he received a certain letter, directed to him at his house at Clifford's-place, which was in the same hand-writing as the former letters he had received from the said Arthur Thistlewood, and which he verily believes was sent to this examinant by the said Arthur Thistlewood; which letter is to the tenor and effect following, that is to say, &c. [Here the articles set forth in the above letter were read by the Attorney General.] And the examinant believes that the said last-mentioned letter conveys a challenge to provoke and excite this examinant to a breach of the peace. This examinant further swears, that he has had no intercourse or communication with the said Arther Thistlewood, except in his character of one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, nor does he know any other person of the name of Arthur Thistlewood, except the aforesaid Arthur Thistlwood above-mentioned; and this examinant verily believes that the said Arthur Thistlewood meditates and intends to him some great bodily harm, and he is not induced to exhibit these articles from any malice or ill-will, but for the preservation of his life or person from violence, which he apprehends from the said Arthur Thistlewood."

Mr. Barlow (to Lord Sidmouth.)—My Lord, do you pray these articles to be exhibit not from malice or ill-will?—Lord Sidmouth.—I do.

Mr. Barlow.—And for the preservation of your life and person from danger?—Lord Sidmouth.—I do.

Here the affidavit of Rose Buttall, Esq. was read, in which he certified that the hand-writing of the latter in question was the hand-writing of Arthur Thistlewood.

Lord Ellenborough.—Let these articles be filed.

In consequence of the above proceeding, the tipstaffs of the Court were immediately dispatched to apprehend the defendant.

ASHFORD *v.* THORNTON.

The argument in this case was resumed, and Mr. Tendal was heard on the part of the defendant, who, he contended, was now entitled, upon the facts of the case, to his wager of battle, unless, as he was persuaded he should be able to do, he should convince their Lordships that the appellant was entitled to take noting by his proceedings, and that the defendant was entitled to go free without bail. He should not feel it necessary to follow his Learned Friend through the foreign authorities which he yesterday cited, but content himself with citing authorities from our own year books and authorities. In the course of the argument he should have to contend—1st, That the right to demand trial by battle was exclusively the defendant's; 2dly, That the present defendant was entitled to that plea, and that the counterplea of the appellant did not at all answer the defendant's plea; 3dly, If it did, that the defendant's replication fully answered the counterplea; & 4thly, That on all the facts, the defendant was entitled to his discharge without bail. The Learned Counsel continued with respect to the first point, namely, that the right of claiming wager of battle was entirely with the defendant. He should submit that the origin of wager of battle was Norman and not Saxon, inasmuch as no mention was made of it in any collection of Saxon laws. The first book in which he had been able to find any mention of it was in a work entitled *The Costume of Normady*, and in that work the right of wager of battle was given exclusively to the defendant. The next book on the subject was Glanville; he wrote in the reign of Henry II; he was not so positive, indeed, in his declaration that the right was exclusively the defendant's but he said, if the defendant throughout denied the charge, then he was to have wager of battle. Bracton, who followed next and who wrote more largely, and laid down his opinions as correctly as any of our ancient writers, said positively that the right of demanding wages of battle was with the defendant. Breeton and Fleeta followed Bracton, and both copied him. So did Staunforth, who wrote in the reign of Edward VI; and lastly, Lord Coke, in his 2d Institutes, p. 274. said, in appeal for murder, the defendant may demand his wager of battle against his accuser. … ing thus shown the right of the defendant, he … lly, to shew that there was nothing set so… unterplea of the plaintiff to oust … Fitzherbert, in his book, un… ronne, says, a defendant ca… wager of battle but by so… called in aid by the pla… proof of guilt; in p… case was stated, i… robbery claime… answered, th… character e… peared o… same … peal … pl… … … …

Justice Fairfax would not allow this, on account of the difficulty of proving the idenity of one penny and another, and defendant was allowed his wager of battle.—Brook also laid down another cause, through which a man might lose his wager of battle, namely, by breaking prison; but the fact of breaking prison was matter of record also. The next cause which would oust a defendant of his right of wager of battle was strong presumptive guilt; and Fitzherbert, in page 411, in 26th of Henry IV, lays it down, that a man taken standing over a bleeding body, with a bloody dagger or knife in his hand, the fact of his being taken having been testified by the Coroner, he shall be deprived of his wager of battle. This was the only case of presumptive proof laid down in the books. All other causes which went to deprive a man of his right of wager of battle, were either matters of record, or, as in the case of mainour, of absolute proof.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—And in the case of the knife the Coroner is to certify.

Mr. Tindal resumed. The King, females, men upwards of sixty, infants under fourteen, and persons in holy orders, were also exempt from the combat.

Mr. Justice Bayley asked how the question of infancy was to be decided by the Court.

Mr. Tindal said, by inspection, aided by affidavit; and in case of mainour, also there must be some proof. Staunforth, who wrote in the reign of Edward VI, laid it down—"The reason why wager of battle was allowed to a defendant, appeared to be, that there was no reasonable or probable evidence of the offence except that of the plaintiff, who was not a credible witness in his own cause, the wager of battle was therefore given, in such a case, to the defendant; it being no more than fair that the plaintiff, who sought defendant's life, should be called on to put his own in jeopardy." This however, was the first time any such reason had ever been assigned for the law.

Lord Ellenborough.—Staunforth then has not been a compiler only, but, according to your statement, an inventor also; and the effects of his invention would be to take a defendant from the judgment of a Jury when there was no evidence against him, and to make him fight for fighting sake alone.

Mr. Tindal went on to state, that the another in question gave no example to illustrate the law which he late down. What he inferred from all this was, that the law did not, on mere suspicion, gave the appellant a right to oust the defendant of his wager of battle, and that there was no authority in any law book which could require a Jury to come up from the country of Warwick to try the preliminary facts of the present case—not to try whether the defendant was innocent or guilty, but whether he should afterwards be tried by one mode or another. He would now come to the plea itself; it was so framed that no issue could be taken on it. It commenced by stating, that from various circumstances there were violent and strong presumptions of the prisoner's guilt. Now presumptions were nothing else but inferences which were to be drawn from proofs preceding them. What sort of issue could be submitted to the consideration of a Jury, merely upon the ground of presumption with which the facts themselves were mixed up? There [illegible]ning stated in the counterplea as a fact, except such things as appeared merely to others to be so. Facts, as alluded to in the counterplea, were made to depend merely upon surmise—upon the surmise too of persons whose names were not even mentioned. The plea only stated for example, that it manifestely appeared to divers persons, that certain marks upon the arms of Mary Ashford were recent, and occasioned by the presure of a person's hand.

Lord Ellenborough.—The names are not even mentioned. It is only said that it appeared, and was manifest to many persons. How could an issue be taken on such allegations? Read the counterplea.

Mr. Tindal then proceeded to read that part in which it was stated that the deceased came to her death by drowing, and that forcibly. He contended that no facts were stated. The different allegations were merely mentioned as things which appeared manifest to credible witnesses.

Lord Ellenborough wished to hear some reasons stated by the Ceunsel for the appellant, to show how such allegations could be brought into a plea. If they could not be maintained in law, it was necessary that the plea which contained in them should fall.

Mr. Chitty said, that several facts might be alleged in the same act of outlawry. Some might not be borne out, but, according to practice, it was sufficient to allege one fact that carried with it sufficient proof; that one would be sufficient to sustain the counter-plea.

Mr. Chitty then contended, that the pressure upon the arms & the fact of drowning, being manifest to credible witnesses, was not sufficient to vitiate the counter-plea altogether. Tue allegation conveyed evidence of the fact, as well as the fact itself.

Lord Ellenborough.—The pressure on the arms might have been a delusive appearance. What appeared the pressure of a human hand to some persons, might not have appeared such to others.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—If I see marks on the arms of any person, I might, think them recent, though others might not.

Mr. Chitty.—There are other allegations of guilt besides these alluded to. That is not the only count in which the defendant is charged with the murder.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—There is no way of shewing that a greater latitude should be allowed for stating facts in this case than in others.

Lord Ellenborough.—So different a mode of pleading and counter-pleading, cannot be allowed in the present case, different to that in common practice, unless some authority be quoted for it.

Mr. Chitty.—The counter-plea is intended only to establish grounds for strong suspicions.

Lord Ellenborough.—The witnesses should have been distinctly pointed out in the counter-plea, to enable the Court to form a judgment.

Mr. Chitty.—There are more facts in the counter-plea than those objected to.

Lord Ellenborough.—The most effectual way for you will be to strike out all the defective part of the allegations, and to consider them as not alleged at all.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Is there not enough in the appeal, independent of the defective part, to prove your case?

Mr. Chitty.—I think so, my Lord.

Mr. Tindal then proceeded to read the counter-plea. It was, he said, stated as a fact, that the parties were together the night before. Having come to that part of the counter-plea in which it was stated that the print of a footstep was seen which appeared to be that of the defendant, the Learned Counsel objected to it, as stating only what appeared.

Lord Ellenborough.—That is sufficient. The foot-step could be only matter of appearance.

Mr. Tindal then proceeded. Even admitting all the defective part of the allegations in the counter-plea to be struck out, still he would contend that there did not remain sufficient *prima facie* evidence against the defendant. It was quite new that there should be a plea from which no mode of issue could arise. This part of the case he would leave to their Lordships; he could not, however, but remark, that the plea was not such as was established by the laws of the country, and could not come under any known mode of trial. The counter-plea contained nothing more than a long chain of suspicion. He would now come to the third point, namely, that if the counter-plea was a good one, the replication was also a sufficient answer to it. The objections taken to the replication were, that it pleaded upon uncertainty. The first objection taken to the *alibi* pleaded in the replication, was the statement it contained that the defendant left the house of Mary Butler at four o'clock in the morning. The next was, that a former acquittal was no ground upon which to presume the innocence of the defendant. The third and principal objection to the replication was, that under the circumstances of the case it was not right to set up a counter-presumption at all. This was arguing that the plaintiff had a right to a counter-plea, to a statement of the grounds from which guilt might be inferred, while the defendant was to be deprived of the same opportunity of alleging any reasons upon which to establish his innocence. It was said iu the replication, that they left the house of Mary Butler at a quarter past four; on the counter-plea four was the hour mentioned. They could not know the hour at which the parties left the house. Taking it to be a quarter past four, what was the fair import but this, that the time was uncertain as to a few minutes. Supposing it to be fifteen minutes, more or less, the only inference could be, that a small space remained undetermined, on one side & the other. The next objection was, that they had no right to plead the former acquittal. The ground upon which the objection went was the statute of Henry VII; nothing, however, was intended by that statute, but merely to save parties their right of suing an appeal. The statute was meant to redress a grievance, which existed at the time, by reserving the right of the appellant. Lord Bacon, speaking of the statute, said it was ordained for this purpose, that suit by indictment be taken with a year and a day, not prejudicing the parties suiting. In the case of Castle v. Bainbridge (Strange, p. 856), a motion was made, that the appellees, Bainbridge and another, might be admitted to bail; and the motive assigned was, that Bainbridge had before been acquitted. In that case the Court decided, that in all cases after acquittal, appellees might be admitted to bail, except where the acquittal had not been satisfactory to the Judge. Acquittal, in the present case, was not the only ground taken. There was abundance of other proof to shew the impossibility of the defendant's having committed the crime charge against him.

Lord Ellenborough.—You are in the same situation as the other side, and lose part of your plea.

Mr. Tindal.—Exactly so, my Lord: that for which I contend is, that we have the right to set up counter presumptions to theirs; and also to set up fresh matter in our replication to the facts stated in their counter-plea.

Lord Ellenborough.—If the right of presumption exists on one side, there must be the same right on the other. A presumption is a conclusion to be drawn from the whole evidence before us.

Mr. Tindal now proceeded to a short enquiry of the facts as they stood between the appellor and appellee. It appeared from the replication, that about a quarter past four Mary Ashford left the house of Mary Butler. She had then a mile and a half to go to the pit; & he thought he should not be allowing too much time for a woman to go such distance in saying 20 minutes. Then she reached the pit at 25 min. before five. He would now ask, according to the replication, where was Abraham Thornton at that time? The answer would be, taking the last moment, that at 25 minutes before 5 he came up with another person a mile and a half from the pit. When Mary Ashford arrived at the pit, the circumstances of rape and murder, according to the counter-plea, were yet to happen: events, which, according to the experience of Courts of Justice, must have occupied, at the smallest computation, a quarter of an hour. This brought them to ten minutes before five, at which precise moment they had Abraham Thornton meeting another person, namely John Haydon—a mile further from Holden's farm, and two miles and a half from the pit. From thence he was traced, still departing from the pit, until he reached Castle Bromwich; so that, in point of fact, it was utterly impossible for Abraham Thornton to have committed the facts imputed to him, if the statement in the replication were correct. There were some other points urged by his Learned Friend (Mr. Chitty) which were hardly worth notice; one of these was as to what had become of the appellee after five o'clock. Of this no doubt ever existed, and therefore it was not necessary to meet it.

Mr. Justice Bailey.—Mary Ashford was not seen near the pit after half-past four, and you trace Thornton till twenty minutes after five.

Mr. Tindal apprehended also that it would have been rather a clumsy mode of pleading, to state, "that at that place, at that time, there was no horse to be found." He concluded this part of the case with asserting, that the appellee had no right to set out counter-presumptions in his replication to the presumptions in the counter-plea. And he had not alone set out presumptions, but certainties. He now came to the last part of his argument, the object of which was to shew, that under all the circumstances of the case, the Judges had not alone the power of setting aside the counter-plea, and allowing the appellee his wager of battle: but that they had also the power of ordering that the appellor should take nothing by his writ, and that the appellee should go free without bail. The Learned Gentleman then quoted a case from Plowden, p. 66, in which is a case brought before Lord Chief Justice Montague: it was decided, that in appeal of a woman for the murder of her father, although the defendant offered no objection, the Court over-ruled the appeal, on the ground that the wife could only appeal the death of her husband. From this he inferred, that the judgment of the Court, where a plea failed, was not always the one way. He then proceeded to quote a variety of authorities, from which it appeared, that where counter-pleas were not permitted, the judgment of the Court was for the wager of battle; but it as frequently suffered the appellee to go free. In fact, it seemed to be inconsistent with the exercise of reason and common sense, where it appeared evident to the Judge that the appellee could not by possibility be guilty of the crime for which he was appealed, that he should give judgment for battle. He would put a case in point: Suppose a woman appealed the death of her husband; that the appellor counter-pleaded; and that in reply, the appellee produced the husband supposed to have been murdered, alive, in Court, would the Judges, he would ask, in such case have no alternative but be obliged to award battle, and thereby risk the shedding of innocent men's blood. This was not a fancied case, for such a one actually did take place, and was to be found in the year book of the 8th Henry IV., folio 17, and then the woman was sent to prison until she paid a fine to the King, and her husband was allowed to go free. There were authorities to the same effect, confirming the discretionary power vested in the Court, to be found in Brooks's Abridgment, 151, 11 Henry IV. 11 Richard II. In these cases it was decided, that where the appellant confessed his appeal to be false, the appellee was discharged, and the appellant fined. There was another case in point in Bracton, book 14. ch. 20. folio 40. where the very defence urged in the present replication was made—he meant that of alibi. The Judge there dismissed the appeal and discharged the appellee, upon the ground that it was impossible for him to have committed the crime imputed to him, from the remoteness of his situation at the time when it was alleged the offence had taken place.

Lord Ellenborough.—Does the author state how the alibi was proved?

Mr. Tindal.—By witnesses, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Examined, I suppose, to inform the consciences of the Court.

Mr. Tindal.—To inform the consciences of the Court, and to enable them to decide whether the appeal was to go on. To his other authorities on this point he had to add one from Fleta, book 1. c. 31. s. 28. Having now gone through all his authorities, he had finally to submit, upon the general question of the barbarous practice of wager of battle, and of its untitness to be pursued at the present enlightened era, that he was quite convinced, if their Lordships saw there was sufficient ground shewn for giving the appellee his battle in this case, that they would not compromise their duty, but administer the law as it existed. He trusted, however, that he had shewn enough to their Lordships to induce them, on giving their judgment, to come to the conclusion that the appeal ought to be discharged, and that the appellee ought to be allowed to go free without bail.

The Learned Gentleman sat down at half-past two; his arguments having occupied the attention of the Court three hours.

Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Chitty, do you apprehend you will be able to get through your reply during the usual sitting of the Court this day.

Mr. Chitty.—I shall feel it necessary, my Lord, to go over the whole of the cases and arguments submitted by my Learned Friend on this occasion. I think I shall occupy a longer time in my reply than I did yesterday.

Lord Ellenborough.—Then we cannot allow you a longer time to-day. The business must therefore stand over to another day, and if that is the case, it must go over till the next term."

The Court then remained for some time in consideration, when

Lord Ellenborough said, unless some objection to the day shall occur during the Term, the further hearing of this argument must stand till Thursday the 16th of April next. It is quite impossible, from the press of other business, to hear any further argument in this during the present Term.

Mr. Reader.—I am quite convinced, that in consequence of the press of other public business which is before the Court, it would be quite impossible, without the greatest inconvenience to your Lordships and to the public, at this late period of the Term to devote another day to the argument of this case. I cannot therefore, urge the farther discussion of this subject during the present Term; but under these circumstances, considering the necessity of delaying the decision of the Court, until next Term, may I humbly ask the Court whether bail can be taken for the defendant in the mean time. I need not remind your Lordships, because it has occurred in the course of the discussion this day, that the Court has the power in cases where an acquittal has taken place, to discharge the appellee upon bail, unless the acquittal has been to the dissatisfaction of the Learned Judge. That I take to have been the universal practice.

The Court remained a considerable time in doubt, as to what answer to give to this application, when

Lord Ellenborough said.—I take it for granted you have not bail ready to offer, and if you had the Court do not feel themselves called upon to pronounce any thing upon the subject. You will consider whether you shall repeat your application.

Mr. Reader bowed, and made no other remark.

The prisoner was then removed from the Bar, and re-conducted to prison.

THE STAR.

FEBRUARY 16, 1818.

FROM SATURDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

This Gazette notifies, that the Prince Regent, on the 12th instant invested Vice-Admiral Sir W. Domett and Major-General Sir John Oswald with the ensigns of Knight Commander of the Bath; and that he has appointed Lord Grantham Lord Lieutenant of the County of Bedford.

FRENCH PA[illegible]

PARIS, FEBR[illegible]

In the night between the [illegible] February, as his Grace the Duk[illegible] was returning home in his carriag[illegible] was fired, which did not strike h[illegible] the carriage. The ball was in va[illegible] —it could not be found. It is sa[illegible] assassin came out from the sentryb[illegible] left; and the sentinels, who were be[illegible] coach-doors, rapidly followed the trace[illegible] The darkness prevented them from seizing[illegible] From information received by the police, [illegible] thought that the perpetrator of this dread[illegible] act will be discovered. *Moniteur.*

A pistol-shot was fired at the carriage of the Duke of Wellington at about one o'clock this morning, as his Grace was returning to his hotel. It did not strike him. Considerable search was made, but the ball could not be found. At the moment the shot was fired, the servant that was behind the carriage saw in the darkness that prevailed a man who precipitately ran away, and of whom he soon lost sight. The two sentinels who were at the great gate of the hotel immediately went in pursuit of the man whom the servant had seen, but they could not overtake him. The police have made the greatest efforts to discover the perpetrator of this act; and it is said they have obtained a clue which may lead to the discovery.—*Gazette de France.*

FEBRUARY 18.

Saturday Sir William Congreve was unanimously elected a Member for the Borough of Plymouth. Three Candidates will start for that Borough at the next General Election—Sir Thomas Byard Martin, Sir Charles Pole, and Sir W. Congreve.

FEBRUARY 19.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Captain Dalrymple, Cabalva; Captain Templer, Perseverance; for China direct.

Colchester Election.—State of the Poll on the Third Day, which finally closed:—Mr. Wildman, 274; Mr. Harvey, 182; Majority for Mr. Wildman, 92.

FEBRUARY 23.

According to private letters from Vienna, the Emperor Francis is about to resume the title of Emperor of Germany; the hereditary Prince of Austria to be created King of Germany; and the Archduke Charles to be appointed Field Marshal of the Empire.

FROM SATURDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

On the 19th instant the Marquis of Anglesea was elected a Knight of the Garter, and invested with the insignia of the Order by the Prince Regent; and Lord Grantham was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. Sir C. M. Pole, Sir T. F. Freemantle, and Sir G. Cockburn, have been nominated Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

MARCH 2.

LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 28.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Messrs. Cropper, Benson, and Co. dated Tralee, 23d February, 1818:

"There has been a box found on this coast, about 20 miles from this, containing a variety of papers of value, amongst which are an Invoice and Bill of Lading for a quantity of cotton wool, shipped in the Bengal, and dated Calcutta, directed to your address, with a Bill of Exchange for the freight on you. I have seen but a few of the papers, as the people who found them were unwilling to part with them, without a recompence for their trouble. Amongst the papers I understand are several Bills of Exchange and Powers of Attorney, directed to people in London and Scotland.

(Signed "CHARLES M'MAHON."

MARCH 9.

AMERICA.

We have received Boston Papers to the 10th February, from which we subjoin the following extract:

[redacted]SENTATIVES FEB. 3.
F MR. MEADE.
submitted for consideration the
ution:
That the demand made by the
he United States upon the King
he liberation of Richard M. Meade,
the United States, detained in con-
n the Castle of Santa Catalina, at
ught to be supported and enforced, by
the President with authority to make
sals, in the event of a failure on the part of
ain promptly to discharge the said Meade.

After some debate, a motion to lay the Resolution on the table was agreed to *nem. con.*

The New York Price Current, of the 6th January, gives the names of 40 vessels that are now on their voyage to and from India, belonging to the port of Philadelphia alone.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 8.

It is with extreme regret we announce the drowning of the Hon. Mr. Thellusson, (brother of Lord Rendlesham), Mr. Hassall (son of J. Hassall, Esq. of Hartshorn, Derbyshire), and Mr. Leeson, (son of the Hon. Mrs. Leeson), all Midshipmen of his Majesty's ship Tiber, who left that ship soon after the gale commenced on Wednesday, in a wherry, which was pooped by a sea at the mouth of the harbour, and was never seen afterwards. The waterman (Brown) and a boy also perished. These young Gentlemen, who were most highly esteemed by their brother Officers, were tempted to leave the ship at this hazardous moment by their anxious desire to see the performance of Mr. Kean that evening.

Previous to Mina's being killed by the Spaniards, he was compelled to sign an order to his companions, in fort Comanja, to deliver themselves up. The answer made was that they regretted the misfortune of their General but it would not materially affect their situation; adding, however, that if the Royalists killed him, they would do the same with 60 Spaniards then in their power.

MARCH 21.

ANTWERP, MARCH 13.

The number of vessels which have perished on our coast is said to amount to sixty.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 13.

The violent tempests which have succeeeded each other for some days past, have occasioned numberous disasters; a great number of vessels have been wrecked or stranded on the coasts of this kingdom, as well as on those of France; both are covered with dead bodies and fragments of vessels. Travellers who have witnessed this afflicting sight, give the most heart rending description of it. Yesterday Mrs. Rickson, an English lady, passed through here, who was shipwrecked at Ostend; she saw her son perish, and has lost every thing; but for the assistance of some charitable persons it would have been impossible for her to continue the journey to join her husband, at Valenciennes. Captain le Brin, who commanded the sloop la Caroline, which has been wrecked on the coast of Holland, has also passed through here, going to Havre.

ASSIZES.

SUSSEX.—CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Thursday morning the Court-house, at Horsham, was excessively crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen, to hear this interesting trial. Before eight o'clock, Maria Walton, alias Maria Wilkins, was put in the prisoner's box: she was dressed in white, with a light coloured pelisse, and wore a round black hat with feathers, and a black veil. Her countenance was exceedingly prepossessing, notwithstanding the natural anxiety of her feelings upon the situation in which she was placed. A few minutes after eight, Mr. Baron Graham entered the Court, and Mr. Gurney (special Counsel), and Mr. Bolland, both for the prosecution; as also Mr. Noland and Mr. Chitty, Counsel for the prisoner. After the indictment had been read, to which the prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and was allowed the privilege of a seat;

Mr. Gurney stated the case to the Jury, The prisoner was the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Weymouth, and had been married to an Officer in the Army, named Cox, with whom she proceeded to Bombay, in the East Indies. Ensign Cox having died in 1802, in the year 1810 the prisoner married a Gentleman in the East India Company's service, named Wilkins, and with that Gentleman she returned to England. For reasons not now necessary to state, the prisoner and her husband separated. In the year 1816, she was residing at Brighton, and there attracted considerable notice, particularly of the Gentlemen of the Army, by her personal attractions, her accomplishments, and her style of living, Mr. Walton, a very young Gentleman, a native of Barbadoes, who had been sent over to this country by his mother, a respectable Lady of fortune, had entered into the army at an early age, and was then quartered with his Regiment at Brighton. He became acquainted with the prisoner—was smitten with her charms, and in the result, they were married. The prisoner was married by the name of Maria Cox, representing to Mr. Walton, that she was the widow of Mr. Cox. The marriage was solemnized at Lewes; they lived together for a short time, and shortly afterwards Mr. Walton discovered that his connection with the prisoner threw him into the greatest pecuniary difficulties. He was arrested for debts contracted by her, and doomed to a jail. Mrs. Walton thought it proper, under all the circumstances of the case, to institute the present prosecution. The two marriages would be proved beyond all doubt, as would also the fact of Mr. Wilkins, the second husband, being still alive. Indeed there would be no doubt that Mr. Wilkins was living at this moment, because the same Gentleman had received letters, from him, dated Clonmel, in Ireland, since he had been in this town, announcing his intention of coming to England, and down to the very hour of this trial, his arrival was expected. The proscecution was carried on by the mother of the young man, who, though his prudence in this transaction could not be much praised, yet as a soldier he was entitled to every commendation. In the field of honour he had greatly distinguished himself; he had shared in the laurels of Waterloo. The Jury, under the circumstances of the case, must feel it their duty to pronounce a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Maitland, clerk of the Secretary's office at the India house, produced the book of registers of marriages, births, and deaths, at Bombay, commencing the 14th of January to the 19th of December, 1810.

The Rev. Mr. Burroughs stated, that he was a resident Chaplain at Bombay 42 years; every marriage is registered at the church, and copies are regularly transmitted to England, after they are compared from the original register book, signed by the clergyman,. The prisoner was married to James Thomas Racket Wilkins, by him, on the 26th of January, 1810. They left Bombay soon afterwards. Witness had not seen the prisoner until he had an interview with her in Bristol jail, where she was confined for want of sureties to keep the peace towards Mr. Walton's mother. This was abont three weeks ago. He knew the prisoner well at this interview, notwithstanding the length of time which had elapsed since the marriage at Bombay, owing to the celebrity of her character, and the observations he made at the time as to her person. This was further corroborated from the conversation he held with the prisoner at that time, when she recognized him. There were no subscribing witnesses to the marriage at Bombom, which was by license.

Mr. Winter, the parish clerk of St. Peter's Lewes, produced the register of the marriage at that parish church, namely, "Robert Baron Walton, of the parish of Brighton, and Maria Cox, of the parish of Lewes, by license, 28th of May, 1816." The witness was present at the solemnization.

Mrs. Brierly, of the Pelham Arms, Lewes, was also present at the marriage.

Mr. Bampfield, surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, knew the prisoner, and her deceased husband, Mr. Cox, in Bombay, and subsequently her second husband, Mr. Wilkins, who introduced the prisoner to him as his wife. They resided at Bombay till June 1810, when they sailed for England. Witness left India in the same fleet, and since their arrival in England witness often corresponded with Mr. Wilkins, and who was now at Horsham.

Mr. Yates, clerk to Mr. Evans, solicitor to the prosecution, proved the acknowledgement of the prisoner, that she was married to Mr. Walton whilst Mr. Wilkins was living.

Here the case for the prosecution closed.

The Common Serjeant and Mr. Chitty then submitted two objections to the form of the indictment:—1st. That there was not a sufficient venue set out as to the first marriage stated in the indictment, inasmuch as it simply said "at Bombay, in the East Indies," whereas it ought to have gone on with a scilicet "to wit, at Cheapside, in the city of London," in the usual form, so as to give the Court jurisdiction. —2d. That there was a variance between the indictment and the registry of the second marriage. In the former it stated the marriage to have been celebrated "at the Parish of St. Peter and St. Mary," whereas the registry described the parish to be Saint Peter's (with an s) and St. Mary. These objections, they submitted, were fatal to the indictment.

Mr. Baron Graham thought the objections not tenable, and they were consequently over-rlued.

The Prisoner being called upon for her defence, said, that after her arrival in England, Mr. Wilkins and herself were separated, and she did not see him for three years. She then saw him in London. Previously to that she was told that he had married a second wife—a Jewess. She was also told, that her marriage in India was not lawful, there being no witnesses present at the ceremony, but the clergyman and the clerk. When Mr. Walton paid his addresses to her, she told him of her marriage in India, and remonstrated with him upon the impropriety of persevering. She had his own hand-writing to shew that he was well acquainted with her situation—When Mr. Gates, the Attorney's Clerk, came to her in prison, he told her that no punishment would be inflicted upon her, and that the only object of the prosecution was to bring about a separation. She had never made any secret of her marriage with Mr. Wilkins, and having been informed that it was not valid for want of witnesses, she did not consider it binding. Mr. Walton was made acquainted with every circumstance of her situation, and it was only after repeated importunities that she consented to marry him.

The Rev. Robert James Carr was examined on behalf of the Prisoner, who stated, that Mr. Walton had made application to him for a license. Being confined to his house at the time, he requested Mr. Walton to call in a day or two, during which period the Reverend Clergyman requested his Curate to make inquiries respecting the Lady. Upon Mr. Walton's second application, the witness declined granting a license, and with the greatest consideration of kindness, begged of him to recollect the unhappiness he would give to his mother by marrying this Lady. Mr. Walton was determined to obtain a license elsewhere, which, the Reverend witness observed, had he been aware, he would have prevented by giving information of the circumstances of the objection for his refusal.

The Learned Judge, summed up the evidence with much force and perspicuity, and pointing out the facts to the attention of the Jury, he left it to their consideration to give a verdict accordingly.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

The Learned Judge, in passing sentence, observed to the prisoner, that from the frank and open manner in which she declared her situation to Mr. Walton, as being previously married, and which was partly proved in evidence, the crime with which she was charged was mueh extenuated, aud that she would be visited with the least punishment the law in such cases had provided. The sentence was, six months' confinement in the House of Correction at Lewes, and that it should be attended with as gentle treatment as was suitable to her situation.

THE COURIER

FEBRUARY 15, 1818.

Proclamation of the King of Sweden.

We, CHARLES JOHN, by the Grace of GOD King of SWEDEN and NORWAY, &c. to all our faithfn, Subjects living & dwelliug in Sweden, greeting—

As we, in consequence of the proposal of our lael beloved Father, our August King and Sovereitn Charles XIII., to the estates of the Kingdom of Swge den were unanimously chosen on the 21st August 1810- his successor on the Swedish Thorne, and at the same time invited by the unanimous voice of the King and the people, accepted this honourable call, though attended with great responsibility. We felt a particular impulse thereto in the events wholly foreign to us, which decided your choice, and which without our having had any share in them, solely directed your free and independent resolution. We were thereby taken from that repose which had been our sole aim, and immediately on our arrival here your deceased King received us with the dearest proofs of confidence and friendship, and adopting us as his son, and impressing on your work a more holy seal, which could but increase our obligations and our devotedness to our new country.

During the years that have elapsed since that event, so interesting to our heart, we have exerted ourself to fulfil towards that never to-be-forgotton and ever-beloved Prince, all the duties of a faithful subject and an affectionate son, and have daily received in his paternal never-changing tenderness, the noblest recompence of our endeavours.

This happiness we are no longer to enjoy. Death has deprived us of him, who, in this world, was attached to us with the most faithful love. From our filial bosom, from the arms of an inconsolable consort, from the circle of sorrowing relations, from a people of whom he has been twice the deliverer, he departed with the calmness of a sage, with the peace of a good conscience, attended by the consolations of religion and the tears of gratitude, to receive his eternal reward in a better world. We have received his last blessing upon you, which he pronounced on the verge of life, with the same energy as in his most vigorous day; and in his dying hand we took the sacred oath to inherit, together with his Crown, his tender cares for the country, his ardent wishes for your welfare.

As we now, in consequence of this afflicting event, ascend the United Thrones of Sweden and Norway, to govern both Kingdoms according to the fundamental laws of each, which were approved by the Estates of the Swedish Diet on the 6th of August, and by the Storthing of the Kingdom of Norway on the 31st of July, 1815, we have given the Royal Declarations, fixed by the King, and the States of the Kingdom, in the decision of the Diet, of 2d May, 1810.

Since we first trod on Swedish ground, it has been our highest care to defend your liberty, your privileges, and the independence of the kingdom. Providence crowned our endeavours with success. In the present melancholy hour, it was therefore our first duty, as well as our first thoughts, to implore its powerful support in our future actions. From your unanimity and patriotism we expect the most powerful assistance. In faithful union with your King, who is bound to you by the laws, you will continue to be free and independent, in this manner you will most worthily honour the memory of the Prince whom we lament, and may his blessed spirit for ever protect a happy people, who can say upon his grave with pure heartfelt gratitude, "Through him we possessed the laws which we ourselves made, the free soil which covers the bones of our fathers, and the brightened prospect of our future lot, which his virtues and his self-denial have prepared for us."

We remain affected to you all and each, with our Royal favour, and recommend you to God the Almighty.

CHARLES JOHN,
G. VON WETTERSTEDT
Palace at Stockholm, Feb. 5, 1818.

On the 8th of February the General Court Mourning commenced

His Majesty has caused the Estates of the Kingdom to be summoned on the 7th, to appear in the Hall of the Diet, in Pleno Pleudrum, to take the Oath of Allegiance. They accordingly appeared with the Land Marshal, Count Sandels, and all the Speakers at their head. At one o'clock the King, accompanied by the Crown Prince, repaired thither in solemn procession, and being seated on the Throne, and his Excellency the Marshal of the Kingdom, Count Essen, having desired to be heard, the Aulic Chancellor, Baron Wetterstedt read the Declaration, pronounced and signed by the King, then the Crown Prince kneeled before the Throne, and with his hand resting on the Bible, took the Oath of Allegiance, which was read to him by the Minister of State, Count Engerstrom, on which his Royal Highness kissed the King's hand. In the same manner the Oath was taken by the Estates of the Kingdom (it being read by Count Engerstrom), by the Organ of the Land Marshal, the Archbishop, the Speaker of the Estates, of the Peasants and Citizens, and of the four Estates at the same time; upon which the Land Marshal, the Archbishop, and the two other Speakers, kissed the King's hand, who then, together wtth the Crown Prince, returned to his apartments in procession as before, and amidst cries of "Long live the King!

Sir J. MACKINTOSH moved, last night, for various returns connected with the deplorable frequency of executions for forgery. To whatever cause this increasing crime can be traced, we earnesely hope, when that cause is satisfactorily ascertained, some effectual mode will be devised for counteracting it. It was justly observed by Sir JAMES, that "the sole object of of legislation was to relieve and to amend mankind;" and in the spirit of this maxim, we cannot conceive a nobler occupation for the British Parliament, than in circumscribing the facilities to crime, and consequently diminishing the necessity for ignominious and inexorable punishments. We need not say, that we deprecate the fashion of modern times, which is to convert genuine philanthropy into morbid sensibility. We wish to see guilt attended by its appropriate pains and penalties and privations; but we wish, still more, that the career of guilt itself could be arrested. Our readers will be startled when

Continued in the Additional. Suplement.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1818.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

they learn, that forgeries have multiplied above a hundred fold, since the year 1797. From the year 1783 to 1797, there were only four convictions for forging on the Bank. From 1797 to 1811, there were 448. This is, indeed, a melancholy augmentation, which well deserves legislative inquiry.

MARCH 21,

The storms in France have equalled in violence the storms in England. "The elements are at war," says one of the Paris Papers, "and it seems for some time as if a grand physical revolution was in preparation. Luminous meteors, discharging stones, appear on all sides; earthquakes have been felt in all latitudes; waterspouts carry women up into the air; all shores are covered with wreck; at Munich subterraneous noises are heard; and horses are suddenly visited with cold sweats, as from fear; wells are dug to ascertain the nature of these sudden explosions. At Petersburgh, the barometer has fallen as low as during the great earthquake at Lisbon. Shall we speak of Paris? The tempest rages both in the air and in the mind: slates and pamphlets rain down upon us at the same time, and passengers incur the double danger of being overwhelmed by chimnies and editions. Who shall allay such a tempest, and pronounce the celebrated *Quos ego*?

MARCH 19,

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court of East India Directors and Proprietors, was held at the East India House, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. HUME, with regard to the accounts and regulations from India which had been laid before the Court, wished to know whether it was proper that they should be then receiving only the accounts of 1814 and part of 1815 in the year 1818. There might have been transmitted all the accounts for 1815, all for 1816, and up to August, 1817.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD wished to know if there was any reason to be stated, why the accounts and regulations that had been mentioned were not sooner before the Court.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that they had not been prepared to expect any such question as the Honourable Member had put to them, but before next Court Day he had no doubt they would be able to give every satisfactory information on the subject.

Mr. HUME said, he should feel it his duty, on some future day to bring forward a motion on the commercial transactions of the Company. Their commerce was carried on, he was convinced, with the exception of some few articles, at a great loss. He held in his hand an account of the expenses at Madras, and there they carried on at 25 per cent beyond the price at which articles could be had elsewhere; in some parts the per centage was 37½ and in others 10, 15, and higher. The interest of money on their buildings alone amounted to 3½ per cent.

The CHAIRMAN hoped the Court would not be biassed by what they had heard, for it would be shown unquestionably that their trade was creditable to those behind the bar, and profitable to themselves.

Mr. HUME wished for some explanation from an Ex-Director (Mr. Huddleston), respecting a serious charge made against that Gentlemen, in a Work lately published, (Colonel Wilkes' History of the Mysore) which charge had been noticed in the Quarterly Review; he (Mr. H.) was prompted to the inquiry, as it concerned the honour of the Court of Directors, and he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would be prepared to exhibit a refutation of the charge before them, previous to his becoming a Candidate at the next Election.

Mr. HUDDLESTON declared, on his honour, that the charges made against him were most odious and false, and he was prepared to establish his innocence, if necessary, on oath.

Mr. GRANT conceived it was unfair to call upon a Gentleman to answer so promptly, for charges upon matters which took place thirty-four years ago. There was no evidence to support them, and he hoped the Hon. Ex-Director, supported as he was by a life of unsullied honour, would appear before the Proprietors in that honorable light to which his services entitled him.—After a long discussion on the subject, several Gentleman concurred in the propriety of Mr. Hume's Motion.

Several Reports were made respecting individuals in the service of the Company. The Committee appointed at Fort St. George to examine into the conduct of Mr. Cooke, an Officer who had been suspended, was perfectly satisfied with it, and the Chairman reported that he was reinstated in his Office.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock.

The King of Denmark is about to send a ship this spring on a voyage of northern discovery. The last summer, which was very hot in Denmark has much lessened the quantity of ice.

The King of Prussia will a take journey to Moscow this summer, to visit his daughter the Grand Duchess Nicholas.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th Feb. announce, that the deposition of the Grand Vizier, several other Ministers, and the Aga of the Janizaries, has been followed by an event, rare in the annals of the Ottoman Empire. The Mufti has been dispossessed of his title by a *fetfa*, or decree, of the Grand Seignior, who has nominated as his successor, one of the principal Ulemas Mehki-Sade-Hussan-Effendi. The Bostangibachi has also lost his place, in consequence of the commotions which broke out in the fortresses of the Canal. He has been succeeded by his Kiaia.

In the course of the debate last night, a most gratifying piece of intelligence was communicated to the House by Lord Castlereagh. His Lordship stated, that the King of the Netherlands had acceded to the principle of the Treaties with Spain and Portugal, by which a reciprocal right of search is established within certain limits, for the purpose of effectually putting a stop to that detestable traffic in human beings called the Slave Trade. We have often observed, that this is the only effectual mode of securing the abolition; but that it cannot be adopted otherwise than by treaty. England, to her immortal honour, has made a beginning in this truly liberal system; her solicitations have already engaged three maritime Powers in the same undertaking; and it is most disgraceful to the professors of liberal policy in France, that they are withheld by a mean, contemptible jealousy of this country, from adopting a measure so essential to the interests of humanity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that by the Bill for the Consolidation of the various Customhouse Duties imposed since 1809, now before the House, the Irish Duties are to remain unchanged, and no alteration is to take place in the duty on Timber. The *ad valorem* duty on manufactured goods is to be lowered from 70 to 50 per cent, and the duty on unmanufactured goods from 30 to 20 per cent. The duties on goods carried coastwise are to continue in their present state, except those on stone and slates, which are to be rendered more simple. The duties on East India goods are to be assimilated to the duties on light articles imported from other parts of the British dominions. He considered it advisable that the variable duties on Sugar should be reduced to one fixed rate; but this would be a subject for future consideration. If, however, the proposed fixed duty was established, East India Sugar would be subject to the same regulations as West India Sugar. The success of the East India Trade, since its being laid open, has it seems exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those concerned in it.

March 25th.

Harwich, March 24.—One bale of cotton and 10 bales of China root have been landed here, having been picked up between the Sunk and Long Sands: they are supposed to be part of the cargo of the Marquis Wellesley, lately stranded on the Mouse Sand.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Cotton.—There has been little business done in cotton; the sales since our last little exceed 600 packages—200 Pernambuco were disposed of 2s 1½d to 2s 1¾d; 90 Bahias for export 2s 0¾d; a few common West India 19½d to 21½d; Corriacou 23½d, 40 Surats 14¾d; and 220 Bengals in the house 10¾d to 11¼d.

The East India Company have not declared any further sales of Cotton.

Rice.—There continues to be a demand for Caroline Rice. A cargo, newly arrived, is reported to be divided amongst the trade: East India descriptions are also in request.

Spices.—Pepper, and several other descriptions of Spice, have bene for a length of time neglected. Yesterday a renewal in the request was early evidenced, and as several considerable transactions had taken place last week, an advance was realized: Company's Pepper advanced from 8¾d to 9 1/32d.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FEB. 15,

The Army Estimates for the year 1818 have been printed, by order of the House of Commons. The total number, including Officers and non-commissioned Officers, is 133,539; from which are to be deducted, the troops in France, and the regiments for service in India, amounting to 42,892. There will then remain, exclusive of corps, &c. intended for reduction, 90,647. To this last number is to be added corps ordered home from India, viz. 4299, and charges for corps to be reduced in 1818, viz. 2400, making together 99,146. from these again are to be deducted the corps ordered home from India, 4299, and there remains to be provided for in 1818, a total of 94,847 men, including Officers. The total expence of providing for this army is estimated at 6,494,290*l.* 10s. 4d. of which 5,313,232*l.* 9s. is to be defrayed by Great Britain, and 1,181,058*l.* 1s. 4d. by Ireland.

To such an extent has the carrying trade of money been on the Jamaica station, since the peace of 1814, that within the last command, the sums paid by the British and Spanish merchants, for the *freight only*, amount to no less than 300,000*l.* one third of which the Commander in-Chief receives as his share.

REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.—The examination of the Crown-room and chest, supposed to contain the regalia of Scotland, took place a few days since, and was attended with complete success.—Nothing was found in the room but a large oblong oaken chest, secured by two strong locks, for which no keys had been found. The Commissioners, according to the tenor of their warrant, directed the chest to be forced open, which was effected with some difficulty. It was found to contain the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State of Scotland, answering in the most minute particulars, to their description in the Instrument of Depositation, 26th March, 1707, which is printed in Nisbet's Heraldry, vol. 2. and more correctly in Mr. Thomson's late publication from the Records of the Jewel Office. There was also a silver rod of office, of which the peculiar use is not yet ascertained.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, Feb. 23.

Lord HOLLAND presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, praying for an immediate, impartial, and rigid inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, in the exercise of the powers entrusted to them under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Duke of MONTROSE presented the Report of the Secret Committee, which, on the motion of the Noble Duke, was read. It was as follows:—

Ordered to Report, That the Committee have proceeded to examine the papers referred to them.

In execution of this duty they have proceeded, in the first place, to consider such of the said papers as contained information as to the state of those parts of England in which the circumstances detailed in the two reports of the former Committees appear to have arisen.

In the last of those reports, presented to the House on the 12th of June last, it was represented that the period of a general rising, of which the intention and object were stated in the reports, appeared to have been fixed for as early a day as possible after the discussion of an expected motion for Reform in Parliament; that Nothingham appeared to have been intended as the headquarters, upon which a part of the insurgeats were to march in the first instance: and that they expected to be joined there, and on their march towards London, by other bodies, with such arms as they might have already provided, or might procure by force from private houses, or from the different depots or barracks of which the attack was proposed. That concurrent information, from many quarters, confirmed the expectation of a general rising about the time above-mentioned, but that it was subsequently postponed to the 9th or 10th of June, for which various reasons had been assigned. The report added, that the latest intelligence from those quarters had made it highly probable that the same causes which had to that time thwarted the execution of those desperate designs, viz. the vigilance of the government, the great activity and intelligence of the magistrates, the ready assistance afforded under their orders by the regular troops and yeomanry, the prompt and efficient arrangements of the officers intrusted with that service, the knowledge which had from time to time been obtained of the plans of the disaffected, and the consequent arrest and confinement of the leading agitators, would occasion a still further postponement of their atrocious plans.

It now appears that in the night of the 9th of June last, a rising took place in Derbyshire, headed by a person who went for that purpose from Nottingham, and was therefore called "the Nottingham Captain." The insurgents were not formidable for their numbers, but they were actuated by an atrocious spirit. Several of them had fire arms; others had pikes previously prepared for that purpose; and as they advanced towards Nottingham they plundered several houses of arms, and in one instance a murder was committed. They compelled some persons to join them, and endeavoured to compel others by threats of violence, and particularly by the terror of the murder which had been committed: and they proposed to reach Nottingham early in the morning of the 10th of June, and to surprise the military in their barracks: hoping thus to become masters of the town, and to be joined by considerable numbers there, and by a party which they expected would be assembled in Nottingham forest, and which actually did assemble at that place, as afterstated. The disposition to plunder, the resistance they met with, and other circumstances, so delayed their march, that they had not arrived near their place of destination at a late hour in the morning; and the country being alarmed, a military force was assembled to oppose them.

The language used by many persons engaged in this enterprise, and particularly by their leaders, leaves no room to doubt that their objects were the overthrow of the established government and laws; extravagant as those objects were, when compared with the inadequate means which they possessed. In the course of their march, many of their body felt alarmed at the atrocious projects in which they engaged, which had actually led to a cruel and deliberate murder; they found that their confederates had not arrived to their support, as they had been led to expect: and in the villages through which they passed, a strong indisposition being manifested towards their cause and projects, some of them threw away their pikes and retired, before the military force appeared; and on the first show of that force the rest dispersed, their leaders attempting in vain to rally them; many of them were taken prisoners, and many guns and pikes were seized.

This insurrection, of small importance in itself, is a subject of material consideration, as it was manifestly in consequence of measures detailed in the two Reports above mentioned, and appears to have been a part of the general risiag proposed to take effect on the 9th or 10th of June, as stated in the last of these reports.

At the Assizes at Derby, in the month of July following, the grand jury found bills of indictment for high treason against 46 of the persons charged with having been engaged in this insurrection: and several of those persons having been taken, were arraigned upon the indictment before a special commission issued for that purpose, which sat at Derby in the month of October following. Four of the principal offenders were separately tried and convicted; three of them were executed; and the capital punishment of the fourth was remitted on condition of transportation. The conviction of these four induced 19 of the other persons indicted, whose conduct had been deemed in the next degree most criminal, to withdraw their pleas of not guilty, and to plead guilty to the indictment, in hopes of thus avoiding a capital punishment: and the sentence of death on these persons was afterwards remitted, on different conditions. Against all the other persons indicted, who were in custody, the law officers of the Crown declined producing any evidence, and they were accordingly acquitted. The rest of the persons included in the indictment had fled from justice, and have not yet been taken.

The fact of this actual insurrection, first proved to the satisfaction of a most respectable grand jury of the county of Derby, who found the bill of indictment, & afterwards proved in open court, to the satisfaction of the several juries sworn on the four several trials of the persons convicted; proved also by the acknowledgement of the same guilt by those who withdrew their pleas of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the same indictment, and thus submitted themselves to the mercy of the Crown, appears to the committee to have established, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the credit due to the information mentioned in the last report respecting the plans of more extended insurrection, which had previously been concerted, and respecting the postponement of these plans to the 9th or 10th June.

But this insurrection in Derbyshire was not the only circumstance occurring since the period described in the last of the two reports before mentioned, which demonstrates the correctness of the information on which the committee who made that report proceeded, in representing such a general rising to have been intended, and to have been postponed; and that Nottingham was the head-quarters upon which a part of the insurgents were to march in the first instance; and that they were expected to be joined there by insurgents from different quarters.

Early in the same night on which the Derbyshire insurgents began their operations, the town of Nottingham was in a state of considerable agitation. It appears from the evidence given upon the trials at Derby, that during the march of the Derbyshire insurgents towards Nottingham, one of their leaders, afterwards convicted of high treason, was sent forwards on horseback to obtain intelligence. On his return to the main body of the Derbyshire insurgents, it was pretended that the state of Nottingham was favourable to their designs; the actual state of Nottingham and its neighbourhood appears from the evidence given on the trials at Derby. In the night of the 9th of June some persons, stated to be in number about one hundred, had assembled on the race-course in Nottingham forest, where the Derbyshire insurgents, according to their original plan, were to have arrived at an early hour on the morning of the 10th, and expected to be joined by such a party. This party was seen at about twelve at night; they were drawn up in a line, two deep, and a part of them were armed with pikes or poles. They remained assembled on the race ground until past two o'clock in the morning, about which time they dispersed. Some appearances of disturbance in the town of Nottingham early in the night of the 9th, induced the magistrates to send for a military force from the barracks; and order being quickly restored, the military returned to their barracks, and were not again called out until the morning of the 10th, when they were required to assist in dispersing the Derbyshire insurgents, who were then on their march.

Connected with those disturbances in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, a disposition to similar conduct was manifested in a part of the West Riding in Yorkshire. On the 6th of June a meeting of delegates was assembled at a place called Thornhill Lees, near Huddersfield; and at this meeting it was understood that the time to be fixed for a general rising would be announced. The persons assembled at that meeting were surprised by the Magistrates, assisted by a military force, and some were taken into custody. This arrest deranged the plans of the disaffected; and the greater part of the districts in that part of Yorkshire, in which a general rising had been proposed, remained quiet. But in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, in the night of the 8th of June, a considerable body assembled, some with fire-arms, and others with scythes fixed on poles, and proceeded to various outrages, plundering houses for arms, and firing on the Head Constable of Huddersfield, and upon a person of the yeomanry cavalry, who went out of the town to learn their objects. Indictments were preferred both for the felonies and the burglaries at the assizes at York in the month of July. The facts of the outrages there committed appear to have been established by the finding of the bills by the grand jury; but sufficient evidence was not produced on the trial to bring the crimes home to any individuals.

From the evidence given at the trials at Derby, it appeared that the Derbyshire insurgents had expected a considerable reinforcement from this part of York-

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shire, believing that a general rising would take place at the time to be fixed for that purpose; and it appears likewise, that in Yorkshire, as well as in all the other districts where these designs were carrying on, great reliance has uniformly been placed upon the hope of powerful support and co operation from London, however erroneous such an expectation may have been, with respect to the extent to which it was supposed to have existed.

The Committee have the satisfaction of delivering it as their decided opinion, that not only in the country in general, but in those districts where the designs of the disaffected were most actively and unremittingly pursued, the great body of the people have remained untainted even during the periods of the greatest internal difficulty and distress.

The arrests and trials which have taken place, and the developement of the designs of the leaders of the disaffected, together with the continued activity and vigilance of the magistrates and of the Government, must have had the salutary effect of checking the progress of disaffection, where it existed; and the improved state of the country, and the increased employment now afforded to the labouring classes, have contributed to render those who were most open to seduction less disposed to embrace the desperate measures which the pressure of distress might have led them to hazard.

Some of the persons engaged in these projects, particularly in London, are still active, and appear determined to persevere, though with decreasing numbers and resources. It appears, therefore, to the Committee, that the continued vigilance of Government, and of the magistrates in the several districts which have been most disturbed, will be necessary.

Having thus taken a view of the state of the country in the disturbed districts, from the period described in the report made to the House towards the close of the last Session of Parliament, the Committee have proceded to examine such of the papers referred to them as relate to the arrests of several persons under warrants issued by one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and the detention of several of the persons so arrested under the authority of two acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

With respect to those against whom bills of indictment were found by different Grand Juries, and those who have been brought to trial, or have fled from justice, the Committee conceive that it is unnecessary for them to make any particular statement. Warrants were issued by the Secretary of State against ten persons who have not been taken. Forty-four persons appear to have been arrested under warrants of the Secretary of State, on suspicion of High Treason, who have not been brought to trial; of these seven were discharged on examination, without any subsequent warrant of detention. Against thirty-seven, warrants of detention, on supicion of High Treason, were issued by the Secretary of State; but one who was finally committed, was soon after released; another was soon discharged on account of illness; and a third died in prison. The grounds upon which those warrants were issued have been severally examined by the Committee; on that examination it has appeared to the Committee, that all these arrests and detentions have been fully justified by the various circumstances under which they have taken place; and in no case does any warrant of detention appeas to have been issued, except in consequence of information upon oath.

It appears to the Committee, that all the persons who were so arrested and detained, and who were not prosecuted, have been at different times discharged, as the state of the country, and the circumstances attending the several trials which have taken place, were judged to permit.

The Committee understand that, up to a certain period, expectations were entertained of being able to bring to trial a large proportion of the persons so arrested and detained, but that these expectations have from time to time been unavoidably relinquished.

On the whole, therefore, it has appeared to the Committee, that the government, in the execution of the powers vested in it by the two acts before-mentioned, has acted with due discretion and moderation; and as far as appears to the Committee, the magistrates in the several disturbed districts have, by their activity and vigilance, contributed materially to the preservation of the public peace.

On the motion of the Duke of Montrose the Report was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The Earl Grosvenor observed that the Report was little more than a transcript of the proceedings at Derby, and afforded scarcely any new information. Nothing, he thought, could be less satisfactory to the House than a Report like the present, accompanied by no evidence whatever.

The Earl of Carnarvon presented a petition from certain Manufacturers, &c, at Manchester, complaining of the misrepresentation of the state of that town in the last Report of the Secret Committee; and alleging that there was no conspiracy there, or tendency to insurrection.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

His Lordship also presented Petitions from William Odgen, John Sellars, Guy Grey, and John Akers, complaining of having been arbitrarily imprisoned and harshly treated. These petitions having been universally read, were ordered to lie upon the Table.—Adjourned.

THE TRAVELLER.

FEBRUARY 4th.

Mexico.—The state of Mexico on the 20th Oct. last is thus described, in a letter of that date, from an English Officer at Vera Cruz, inserted in the *Aurora* American newspaper:

"This city is even now in a most extraordinary situation: notwithstanding that they speak so much about its strong walls, its eighth bastions, and above all of its famous castle of St. John d'Uilloa, the inhabitants of this city dare not venture beyond the range of their cannon-shot. And the whole country is in the possession of the independents, excepting some walled towns, like this, on the north and east side of this kingdom; and the communication between this place and Mexico is in danger of being again cut off. The journey to that city hence was formerly performed in 70 hours, and in perfect security, over one of the finest roads in the universe. There is no travelling now without a powerful escort, and it requires about a fortnight. The Royal garrison and army of all descriptions, horse, foot, and artillery, of this city and its boasted fortress, does not amount to 900 men, some of whom are indians, some negroes, and very few white men who appear *not* to know the *right end* of a musket. In a word, the whole of Mexico is in an unequivocal state of Revolution, and the question of the complete independence and expulsion of the Royal authorities and troops is only prevented by the want of arms, ammunition, and a few men conversant in the principles of military police and organisation; such as would put their guerillas at the same time in motion and in subordination."

If the above account may be relied on, the capture of Mina is not likely to terminate the Mexican insurrection.

The Terrified Thives!—The following circumstance took place at Ubley last week:—A poor little sweep called at a farm house, and after relating a piteous tale of distress, requested permission to shelter himself in an out-house during the night. The farmer reluctantly consented, and the lad was accordingly locked up in a barn. About two o'clock, next morning, three men broke into the premises, and began to fill their sacks with wheat, when the sweep awoke, and supposing it was the farmer himself who was at work, jumped up, crying out, "Master, master, shall I help you?" The thieves instantly fled, and such was their consternation, that they left behind them not only their sacks, but a horse and cart, which they had provided to remove their expected booty.

THE SUN.

MARCH 24,

PETERSFIELD.—THOMAS ANDREW MINCHIN, Esq. of the Grove, has declared himself a candidate for this Borough at the ensuing General Election.

SUSSEX.—JOHN FULLER, Esq. is mentioned as likely to offer himself again for this County—than whom a more liberal, upright and honest man, does not exist.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER LYNE.—Mr. PEARSON, it appears, intends to offer for this Borough.

KENT COUNTY.—It is generally believed that SIR WILLIAM GEARY will not stand again for this County. It has been said that Mr. HONEYWOOD will be the new Candidate.

It is now the prevailing opinion that the County of Cork will not be contested at the ensuing Election;—for the City of Cork the contest will be, it is believed, most severe.

Sir ROBERT WILSON is to be one of the Candidates for the Borough of Southwark. In the County of Surrey, Mr. DENNISON perseveres, and therefore, unless one of the present Members, retires, the contest will be keen.

There is some idea that Guildford will be again disputed, but against which of its present Members the opposition is to be made we have not yet heard.

The Hampshire Chronicle says:—"Rear-Admiral Sir THOMAS FRANCIS FREEMANTLE, G. C. B. is now spoken of as the probable successor of Sir CHARLES PENROSE, K. C. B. Commander.in.Chief in the Mediterranean."

VARIETIES.

THE NEW KING OF SWEDEN.

Among the wounded prisoners taken in a sortie from the fortress of Cuddalore, was a young French Serjeant, who so particularly attracted the notice of Colonel Wangenheim, commandant of the Hanoverian troops in the English service, by his interesting appearance and manners, that he ordered the young man to be conveyed to his own tents, where he was treated with attention and kindness until his recovery and release. Many years afterwards, when the French army under Bernadotte entered Hanover, General Wangenheim, among others, attended the levee of the conqueror.—"You have served a great deal, said Bernadotte, on his being presented, "and as I understand, in India?"—"I have served there."—"At Cuddalore?"—"It was there."—"Have you any recollection of a wounded serjeant whom you took under your protection in the course of that service?"—The circumstance was not immediately present to the General's mind; but on recollection he resumed—"I do indeed, recollect the circumstance; and a very fine young man he was: I have entirely lost sight of him ever since, but it would give me much pleasure to hear of his welfare."—"That young serjeant," replied Bernadotte, "was the person who has now the honour of addressing you—who is happy in this public opportunity of acknowledging the obligation, and will omit no means within his power of testifying, his gratitude to General Wagenheim!"

[*Star 27th February.*

Letter of the law.—A girl being tried for stealing a *pair* of black silk stokings, but it being proved upon evidence that they were two *odd ones*, she was acquited.

Simplicity.—A countryman giving evidence in a Court, was asked by the Counsel if he was born in *wedlock*? "No, Sir, answered the man, 'I was born in *Devonshire*."